# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 183 MAY 15, 1965 No. 4448

## Oxygen Contractors List

**ADMISSIBILITY OF ONE-MAN PHARMACIES**

THE Ministry of Health has written to Executive Councils saying that doubts have been expressed about whether one-man pharmacies should be included on a Council's new list of oxygen contractors when the pharmacist may be prepared to undertake delivery and meet the other necessary conditions but is not always in a position to deliver immediately, because that would involve his leaving his shop unattended or without qualified supervision. The Ministry points out that, under their terms of service, chemists are required to supply drugs or appliances against a prescription "with reasonable promptness." That has been interpreted, when applied to delivering oxygen equipment and cylinders, as being at the first opportunity at which a chemist or assistant skilled in fitting oxygen equipment can leave the shop premises. It is recognised that, for a one-man business that may be when the shop is closed for lunch or at the end of the day. Executive councils have accordingly been instructed that inability to undertake immediate delivery of oxygen should not necessarily be taken as debarring a chemist from inclusion in the oxygen list, provided other conditions are fulfilled. If, however, such a chemist were unable to meet an urgent request as quickly as needed, he would be expected to assist the patient in contacting the nearest chemist on the list who could supply so quickly as required.

## Nielsen Index

**TURNOVER INCREASES REPORTED**

THE average total weekly turnover in pharmacies during the January-February period was £6,008,000 states the Nielsen Index. Both multiples and independent chemists shared the increased turnover. "It is again fairly certain that quite the biggest contribution to the increase in chemists' sales during the period was made by increased prices, but whatever the reason the level of both cash and N.H.S. turnover augurs fairly well for the future." The average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were:—Multiples, £391; large independents, £334; medium independents, £185; small independents, £97. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1964 the increased percentage changes were:—Multiples, 7 per cent.; all independents, 5 per cent. It was estimated that the multiple pharmacies obtained 37·4 per cent. of the total turnover during the period whilst the large, medium and small independents obtained 25·9, 20·3 and 16·4 per cent. respectively. The average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were:—Large independents, £212; multiples, £192; medium independents, £138; small independents, £81. During January independent pharmacies dispensed 66·5 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 1,166 per shop per month), whilst the multiple pharmacies dispensed 33·5 per cent. (an average of 1,791 per shop per month). National Health Service payments amounted to 32·0 per cent. of the total turnover in multiple pharmacies and 39·3 per cent. in independents.

## Medicines Legislation

**B.M.A. COMMENT ON DRAFT PROPOSALS**

SOME comments on the Ministry of Health's proposals for new legislation on medicines are recorded in the report of the British Medical Association's council for 1964-65 (*Brit. med. J. Supplement*). The council has expressed concern on the following provisions:—

(i) That the members of the proposed advisory committees on safety and efficacy, and on standards and quality, and of the proposed Pharmacopœia Committee, should be appointed directly by the Health Ministers.

(ii) That the Health Ministers should have power to amend the constitutional functions of any of those committees.

(iii) That the British Pharmacopœia should be published by the Health Ministers.

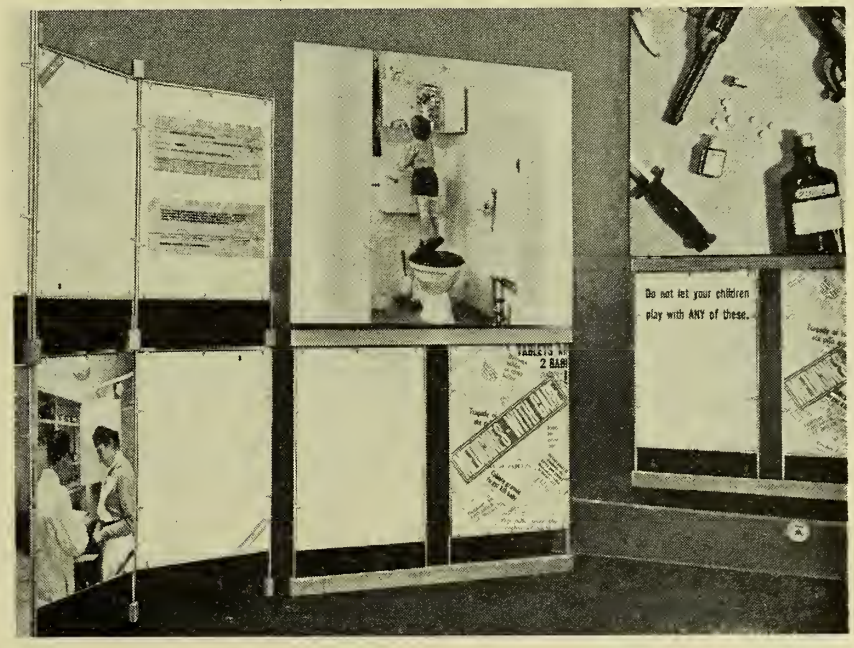
(iv) That the licensing authority should be a joint committee consisting of the three Health Ministers.

The proposed legislation, says the report, would give the Health Ministers enabling powers in relation to the control of the sale and supply, manufacture, importation, distribution, and description of medicines, and power to secure the provision of legally enforceable standards. The council objects to measures governing the use of medicines being administered by those Ministers who control the National Health Service (and in particular its costs). The licensing authority, it says, should be an independent medicines commission, responsible to Parliament. Members of the advisory committees should be appointed by, and responsible to, the medicines commission.

## Business Compensation

**AN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL REJECTED**

AN attempt by local authorities to evade responsibilities for paying compensation to certain shopkeepers and other business tenants appears to have been nipped in the bud. Some suggestion had been made in municipal circles




**MEDICINES—WITH CARE:** Part of an exhibition prepared by the Pharmaceutical Society to draw attention to the dangers of incorrect storage and handling of medicines (see p. 486).

that the law providing compensation for disturbance should be amended so as to provide that no money should be paid to a tenant of business premises who had been refused a new tenancy because a breach of the former tenancy agreement had been discovered, even if the notice terminating the former tenancy had failed to allege such a breach. Under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, compensation is not payable provided the breach of agreement is mentioned in the notice terminating the tenancy. The law committee of the Association of Municipal Corporations has rejected the suggested amendment. It considers that the right of the landlord to set off against the compensation any accrued arrears of rent, or damages for any other breach of the tenancy agreement, is a satisfactory remedy.

## Doorstep Salesmen

**LICENSING WOULD BE DIFFICULT**

AFTER detailed investigation of a number of possible schemes for licensing doorstep salesmen, and after discussions with representatives of the police, consumer bodies and other organisations the Association of Municipal Corporations and the County Councils Association are informing the Consumer Council, which raised the matter, that any scheme "would be difficult and expensive to administer and might well be ineffective." Both bodies say that it would need extra staff at a time when local authorities are under increasing pressure to keep down costs. Enforcement would involve practical problems. For example, local authorities would find it difficult to obtain evidence justifying refusal of a licence, and the sort of salesman against whom the scheme would be directed would probably not find it difficult to obtain a licence, even if he had to make application to more than one local authority. Instead of preventing abuses a licensing scheme might well facilitate them, for example, by discouraging a nervous householder from closing the door when faced with someone who produced an official licence.

## N.P.U. Activities

**FAVOURABLE PRESS COMMENT**

CONSIDERABLE favourable Press publicity followed the announcement that N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., were to stake £200,000 in S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, May 8, p. 468). Most emphasised as they did when the company was formed, that the move was to put the small retail chemist on a more competitive footing *vis à vis* the multiples. The *Sunday Times* enlarged the story to a review of the events leading up to the marketing of N.P.U. specialities and gave a "profile" of the union's secretary (Mr. J. Wright), who was described as the "crucial link in the ambitious and elaborate plans." The correspondent concluded: "The N.P.U. is setting a pattern that many other hard pressed small shopkeepers are admiringly studying." The motion on trading activities in retail pharmacy being submitted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to the Society's annual meeting on May 19 (see *C. & D.*, May 1, p. 449), has been discussed by the N.P.U. Executive. It was agreed that the advantages to the vast majority of N.P.U. members were far greater than the disadvantages. Subject to provision being made for transfer of existing businesses where, for example, a move to new premises was necessary because of redevelopment, etc., the principles of the Council's motion should be supported.

**RETIREMENT PRESENTATION: Mr. Winston Crumblehulme is presented with an inscribed silver plate to mark his retirement as secretary to Bolton Pharmaceutical Association after twenty-five years' service. Making the presentation is Mr. J. B. Hargreaves (president). Behind are Messrs. H. T. Somerville, the new secretary, and J. H. Bridge, president-elect.**

## Glass Containers

**NEW RECORDS IN 1964**

SALES of glass containers in 1964 reached a new record of 4,854 million units, an increase of 6·4 per cent. over sales in 1963, the previous record year, according to a report by the Glass Manufacturers' Federation. Sales to the pharmaceutical industry rose by 2·7 per cent. to 779 million units (1963, 759 million units). That figure does not include ampoules and vials for which no comprehensive figure was available. (3,269,000 gross was suggested by a Federation spokesman, who pointed out that figures for one large manufacturer were lacking); the figure, if correct, would represent an increase of approximately 10 per cent. on the 1963 sales. Bottles supplied to the toilet and perfumery industry totalled 425 million units (against 362 million), an increase of 17·2 per cent.

# MEDICINES — WITH CARE

### An exhibition by the Society

TO encourage members of the public to treat drugs and medicines with appropriate respect, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has prepared an exhibition with the theme: "Medicines—With Care."

It shows the amount of care that is taken by all the professions and disciplines concerned with the production of drugs and medicines, and points out the dangers of leaving medicines of any kind lying around, especially where young children are concerned. The hazards that unhappily exist in all too many homes are also highlighted on a ten-minute film specially prepared to be shown at the exhibition.

The exhibition, designed to be used as a focal point of effort in local campaigns against accidental poisoning, consists of a series of panels that can be readily erected, dismantled and transported. Emphasis is given to the fact that every year in Britain alone more than 500 persons are poisoned needlessly because medicines have not been treated with sufficient care. The danger to children from all types of medicines including those prescribed by doctors and the typical family remedies such as aspirin are shown. Sections of the exhibition refer to the pharmacists' place in ensuring the protection of the public in the problem of the safe handling of drugs and medicines.

The 1,200 sq. ft. of photographs, illustrations and text have been prepared by the staff of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences and it is intended that branches of the Society will be responsible for its presentation in various towns and cities. After the official opening in London the exhibition is to travel to Sunderland, Liverpool and Edinburgh.

One member of the Department's staff has been assigned to the exhibition to supervise its assembly in the various localities. The system adopted for showing the panels is such that the exhibition may be expanded or contracted somewhat in order to cater for the different sizes of hall.

In addition to the exhibition the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences has prepared posters and window streamers for use in local pharmacies as well as invitations to the exhibition to be handed to patients collecting medicines. A useful leaflet with the title "Medicines—With Care" has also been prepared stressing the purpose of the exhibition and providing a "check list of safety precautions in the home."

# *IRISH NEWS*

THE REPUBLIC

## Health Service Drugs

**QUESTIONS IN *DAIL***

DR. J. O'Connell (Labour) asked the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Malley) in the *Dail* on May 4, whether he would state, in view of recent reports on the inferior quality and inadequate potency of drugs imported from certain sources, what amount of the drugs purchased from such sources was still in the hands of the local authorities and whether steps had been taken to withdraw the drugs from distribution through hospitals and otherwise. MR. O'MALLEY said he presumed the deputy was referring to a newspaper report on April 11, which indicated that an antibiotic preparation imported by a certain company into Great Britain, had been found to be defective in quality. That company was associated with an Irish firm of a similar name who were suppliers of a number of drugs for the health service in the country. The preparation referred to in the report was not supplied to the health service in Ireland by the Irish company. In February, an analysis had shown that one of

the preparations, phenelzine, being supplied by that company was not in accordance with standard specifications. On February 20, the company had been asked to cease supplying the drug, and, following confirmatory tests, was asked on March 16, to withdraw all stocks of the preparation supplied. It was later confirmed that on March 18 the suppliers had taken action accordingly. In addition, his Department had notified health authorities that all stocks should be returned to the company. The contract for the supply of the preparation was not held solely by the company in question, being shared with a longer-established firm. He had no information as to the quantity of drugs, other than phenelzine, supplied by the Irish company and an investigation would involve an unjustifiable expenditure of time and money.

## *NEWS IN BRIEF*

THE Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson), has appointed Mr. T. E. Nodder his private secretary.

THE British Seamless Rubber and Plastics Manufacturers' Association have elected Mr. A. R. Reid, *Chairman*, Mr. H. Hardman, *Vice-chairman*, for 1965-66.

THE Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry has prepared a new leaflet describing the opportunities for sixth form boys and girls to make a career in the industry.

CO-OPERATIVE employees in retail establishments are expected to receive pay increases of 6 per cent. from May 17 and a reduction in working hours to forty hours per week from November 1.

DRUGS were left untouched by thieves who broke into the pharmacy of Cleverly (Chemists), Ltd., 5 King Street, Stroud, Glos, recently, but several hundred pounds' worth of cosmetics and perfumes were taken.

## *SPORT*

**Golf**

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A meeting was held at Porters Park golf club on April 28. *Results*: (Medal competition), *Morny prize*, R. H. Davies (11), 74. (Stableford competition), *Thomson cup and prize*, E. S. Jobling, (7), 34 points. *Hepburn shield*, M. N. Doyle (5), 30 points. Other leading scorers were: M. Stern (16), 77; M. W. Hewett (18), 77; C. E. Eshelby (17), 78.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. A four-ball Stableford competition was held at Didsbury golf club on April 24, so opening the new season. *Results:* 1, R. Evans and R. Jackson, 44 pts. 2, T. Williams and C. Dimby, 42 pts.

## LOCAL OFFICERS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

**Blackpool.**—*Chairman* and *Secretary*, A. S. Smith, 8 Blackpool Road, Great Carleton, Blackpool; *Vice-chairman*, Miss Rita R. Haigh; *Treasurer*, H. Rigby; *Social Secretary*, M. B. Hastings, 296 Lytham Road, Blackpool; *Assistant Secretary*, Miss Lilian I. Anderson.

**Stockport.** — *Chairman*, C. C. B. Stevens; *Deputy Chairman* and *Treasurer*, T. E. Apted; *Social Secretary*, D. K. Bird; *Secretary*, C. Mellor, 28 Denby Lane, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.

**West Middlesex.**—*Chairman*, S. F. Woodward; *Vice-chairman*, F. S. Edwards; *Treasurer*, J. R. A. Gordon; *Secretary*, T. Marns, 31 Beaufort Road, London, W.5.

# TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

## By Xrayser

### *Doctors who dispense*

The organisers of the area meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union, held at Bournemouth on May 2, are to be congratulated on their choice of speaker on the subject of dispensing by doctors. The paper presented by Mr. K. W. Youings (p. 480) is a model of clarity of thought and construction. Like all good work it displays complete knowledge of the subject both in its appreciation of today's problems and of the historical background. Mr. Youings is right in his reminder that the views of urban pharmacy predominate over those of the less vocal rural practitioner whose problems are not sufficiently appreciated by the majority. The facts, as stated by the speaker, are sufficiently disquieting for immediate action to be taken to combat a situation which is intolerable, and such action involves the whole weight of pharmaceutical power from whatever source. The matter is not solely one for the N.P.U. The Society must also be concerned. It seems incredible that branches of the British Medical Association should advocate an extension of dispensing by doctors, particularly in the light of the constant complaint of overwork by the harassed general practitioner. But the worst feature of the attitude of the doctors is the materialistic outlook contained in the statement that the more the physician indulges in the practice, the higher will his retiral pension be. It is sometimes difficult to accept the oft-repeated statement by doctors themselves that they know nothing of business or finance generally, and consequently are clay in the hands of the ministerial potter when it comes to negotiating terms of service. Methinks the physician doth protest too much, and that, despite his modesty, he is able to count beans as well as the ordinary citizen. But if a greater return from dispensing is reflected in pension rights of general practitioners, the principle seems to have been established that dispensing *per se* under National Health Service auspices is pensionable employment. What is sauce for the goose. . . . But that is a small point and not a very clever one. The whole of the forces of pharmacy must be marshalled for the fight which Mr. Youings so clearly foresees.

### *Hospital pharmacists*

Though it would seem that the new salary scales for those engaged in the hospital service are not wholly satisfactory, some satisfaction will have resulted from the fact that the claims have been met in part, at least. There is no doubt that pharmacy has failed, over the years, to make the necessary impact in that branch of the hospital service, and that the greatest factor in producing a realisation of the inadequate nature of the rewards has been the inability to recruit new staff and the wastage of existing strength through attractions to be found elsewhere. The main cause for dissatisfaction must be that the award recognises the shortage rather than the merits of the case. There should, therefore, be no slackening of the effort to impress the authorities with the value of the trained pharmacist and the Society has a duty in that direction.

### *Finance*

It seems to be true, as you point out in your editorial comment, that the finances of the Pharmaceutical Society are akin to that state of misery of which Wilkins Micawber spoke so feelingly, though the position was not improved by a certain curious special general meeting towards the end of 1963. But even after making due allowance for the deficit shown in the Society's accounts, I cannot think that the position is so critical as would seem to be indicated in an advertisement in the Society's journal of last week. Applications are invited from pharmacists for an appointment to the staff of the Scottish Department, the duties to be connected with the drug testing scheme, "together with administrative duties in connection with examinations and the other activities of the Scottish Department." The salary scale is £1,050-£1,250. The inducements offered are not likely to cause Mr. Kenneth Robinson acute anxiety with regard to the staffing position in hospitals.

# Classification of Proprietary Preparations

## STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

A REVISION of the categories used for the classification of proprietary preparations is suggested in a report of the Standing Joint Committee (chairman, Professor Alastair G. Macgregor). The new system is claimed to be "relatively straightforward, designed to help doctors with their prescribing, and 'fair to the preparations being classified'." Proprietary preparations are being classified on the following basis:—

*Monograph preparations.* Preparations whose active therapeutic constituents are identical with those of preparations described in the British Pharmacopœia, British Pharmaceutical Codex or British National Formulary or which differ only slightly in physical form from such standard preparations, the difference being such as to have little or no therapeutic significance.

*Category A.* subdivided into:—

*Category A.*1. Preparations of single therapeutically active drugs which are acceptable formulations of substances (or active constituents of preparations) in the British Pharmacopœia, British Pharmaceutical Codex or British National Formulary.

*Category A.*2. Preparations of single therapeutically active drugs which have been shown to the Committee's satisfaction to have an acceptable degree of efficacy in relation to their toxicity and therapeutic indications and which in the light of alternative available preparations can be recommended for use.

*Category A.*3. Acceptable preparations containing more than one drug where the main components are the active ingredients of monograph preparations and/or preparations in Category A.1 or A.2.

*Category B* subdivided into:—

*Category B.*1. Preparations which, in the opinion of the Committee, on the evidence produced to it, have an unacceptable lesser degree of efficacy, or are of unacceptably greater toxicity, than alternative monograph preparations or preparations in Category A.

*Category B.*2. Unacceptable preparations which consist of or contain drugs which, in the view of the Committee, are not of proven efficacy.

### Groups "Mutually Exclusive"

The Committee suggest that the groups should be considered "mutually exclusive," thus a preparation could not both be a monograph preparation and be placed in Category A. Before presenting the new system the Committee reviewed the current method of classification in the light of the establishment of the Committee on Safety of Drugs. The Standing Joint Committee considered that they are now absolved from considering whether a preparation was too toxic in relation to its purpose to be classified as prescribable. The Committee, however, considered it would be necessary to take account of a preparation's toxi ity in relation to its comparative efficacy, since a new preparation might have a similar therapeutic effect to an existing one, but have a greater or lesser degree of toxicity. The Committee state: "This is clearly a matter which should influence a doctor's decision to prescribe it and we are conscious that our first term of reference asks us to help doctors to decide which preparations should be used in the treatment of their patients. Thus when in this report we use the phrase 'therapeutic efficacy,' we are referring to the efficacy of a preparation in relation to its toxicity and its therapeutic indications." Because of the heterogeneity of preparations included in Category S, doctors have not had a clear concept of the relative therapeutic values of drugs in that group. It was necessary to consider whether the "present lines distinguishing Categories N,P and S" were right, or indeed, necessary, following the appointment of the Committee on Safety of Drugs and the conclusion was that there was no longer any need for Category P, since "it seems unlikely that the information needed for classification will be unobtainable after a preparation has been examined by the Commitee on Safety of Drugs and approved for release. We also consider that there is now no reason in principle for distinguishing new preparations (previously Category N) which have been released for marketing and, on grounds of efficacy, should be freely prescribable, but which are not yet the subject of monographs in the standard works of reference."

### Health Service Prescriptions

During 1963, the proportion of N.H.S. prescriptions which were for proprietary preparations was just over 89 per cent. in terms of net ingredient cost; and of those proprietary preparations, 75 per cent.—again in terms of net ingredient cost—were in Category S. "We think that the time has come for re-examining a classification system which puts such a high proportion of preparations into one category, in case it is no longer giving doctors the maximum help in their prescribing. We believe, therefore, that it will be valuable to make wider use of the concept of comparative efficacy, and by this means to supplement the bare distinction between drugs which have been proved to possess efficacy and those which have not."

The Committee state it seems clear to members that, before considering any individual preparations, "one must lay down as a general proposition that any proprietary preparation which conforms with a monograph in one of the standard works of reference (the British Pharmacopœia, British Pharmaceutical Codex and British National Formulary) should be of satisfactory efficacy, although we recognise that there remain in those volumes some preparations for which there is little therapeutic justification except tradition and the necessity for the provision of standards for preparations which are extensively used. For the sake of brevity we propose to call this group 'monograph preparations'." The Committee point out that when appraising a drug they are able to take into account the relative efficacy of any drug used for the same purpose. "In fulfilling our function of helping doctors to decide which preparation should be used in the treatment of their patients, we feel that it is necessary for us to take into consideration relative efficacy together with relative toxicity. It is, therefore, possible that drugs and preparations which have satisfied the conditions of the Committee on Safety of Drugs and have been submitted for classification may not be deemed to justify classification in Category A. Such preparations would be classified in Category B."

### Mixtures of Drugs

Although most prescribing requirements could be fulfilled by the use of monograph preparations and single therapeutically active drugs, the Committee have thought it right that acceptable preparations consisting of mixtures of drugs should be put into the separate sub-group (Category A.3), designed for mixtures of therapeutic value that ought to be prescribable. The Committee consider that some mixtures might be placed in Category B.1, assuming that they had some degree of therapeutic efficacy on the ground that they regard their use as open to question. "There are other preparations in which ingredients of proved therapeutic efficacy are combined with others whose efficacy is not proved. These at present are in Category H. On the system we are now proposing they would in future appear in Category B.2, a category which would include preparations at present in Categories O. and H."

The Committee make two recommendations that monograph preparations and preparations in Categories A.1, A.2 and A.3 should be prescribable in the National Health Service provided that they are properly described as drugs and not as foods, toilet preparations or household disinfectants, and are not advertised to the public. Although there should be no restriction upon a doctor prescribing any drug which, in his view, is necessary for the treatment of his patients, the use of preparations from Categories B.1 or B.2 and preparations which are advertised to the public, should require to be specially justified if the doctor's prescribing were being formally investigated. Because of the need for the medical profession to be adequately informed, the Committee decided that the possibility of an appeal by a manufacturer against a classification need not necessarily delay publication of the Committee's decision. Where appropriate, an indication would be given that the classification of a particular preparation was subject to appeal.

The Report has been accepted by the Minister of Health and is being circulated to doctors with a letter asking them to think carefully before prescribing preparations in Category B.1 or B.2.

# Continuous Threads in a 250-Year History

## A COMPANY SHARES ITS CELEBRATION WITH NUMEROUS FRIENDS

GUESTS at a dinner in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the foundation of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., held in London on May 6, reflected the unique history, distinctive character and wide horizons of Britain's most venerable pharmaceutical manufacturer. Among them were distinguished representatives of the pharmaceutical, medical and dental professions, of chemistry, surgery, the Pharmacopœia Commission, the Armed Services, of the company's business and professional associates, even of competitors within the industry.

The toast "The Company" was proposed by LORD FLOREY (president of the Royal Society). A. & H. was a firm, he said, "nurtured with the spirit of inquiry," no less than four of whose principals (Silvanus Bevan, William Allen, Luke Howard & Daniel Hanbury) had been Fellows of the Royal Society. In modern times the company had become active in research, and to a vigorous home trade it had added an expanding business overseas, making it one of the great industrial groups of the world.

**"Good and Famous Men"**

The chairman of the company (MR. J. C. HANBURY) responded to the toast. He said the company had invited a representative gathering of its friends to recall the good, and in some cases famous, men who for the greater part of 250 years had practised the art of the apothecary and the science of chemistry. One of the intriguing characteristics of the predecessors of the directors had been the manner in which several of them had achieved distinction in fields remote from the business of the apothecary. Cookworthy, an assistant at Plough Court, had founded the English china-clay industry in Cornwall. William Allen had pioneered new schools and housing schemes for agricultural workers. Luke Howard had devised the systematic description of cloud formations still in standard use. One of the founder partners, Timothy Bevan, had played a part in founding Barclays Bank. Today, those engaged in pharmacy and chemistry were striving to harness the forces of nature so as to put ever more effective weapons into the hands of their colleagues in the field of medicine.

MR. C. W. MAPLETHORPE proposed a toast to the guests from "a unique position," as chief executive of Allen & Hanburys sharing with seven colleagues the rôle of host, and as president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain attending as a guest of the company. He felt much privileged to have the dual rôle in common with the great William Allen, senior partner of what was then the firm of Allen & Hanburys and first president of the Pharmaceutical Society. He warmly welcomed from the Society, Sir Hugh Linstead, a former secretary and registrar, and Mr. F. W. Adams, who now occupied that responsible position.

From the medical profession he welcomed Lord Cohen, the president of the General Medical Council, the presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons and of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, the vice-president of the Royal College of Physicians, the treasurer of the College of General Practitioners, the Master of the Society of Apothecaries, the chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Commission and friends from the Royal Society of Medicine. From the country's medical health services he welcomed the chief medical officer of health of the Greater London Council, and officials from various Government departments, many friends from the Royal College of Surgeons, the Master of the Cutlers' Company with which the company had been closely associated because of its interest in surgical instruments, and the presidents of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Society. When we were compiling our invitation lists, as a son of pharmacy, Professor Emeléus, immediate past-president of the Royal Institute of Chemistry was doubly welcome. Dr. Hartley, who had been invited as Dean of the school of pharmacy, University of London, was welcome in that capacity, as a pharmacist, and as the new president of the R.I.C. He also welcomed colleagues from the Federation of British Industries, Association of Chemical and Allied Employers, Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, British Surgical Trades Association, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and National Pharmaceutical Union, as well as friends and associates from the United States, from Norway, France and from Italy. He welcomed members of the Howard family, Luke Howard having been a partner of William Allen until 1806, and members of the Allen family, present as giving a direct link with their ancestor Stafford Allen, nephew of William Allen.

The company had started as a small apothecary's shop in Old Plough Court in Lombard Street, opened by Silvanus Bevan in 1715, and members of the Bevan family, active today in the world of banking, were represented that evening by Mr. Timothy Bevan, a great, great, great, great, great-nephew of the company's own Silvanus Bevan. Mr. Timothy Bevan was also a London director of Barclays Bank, Ltd., which bank, or its predecessors, had served the company throughout its existence. From the company's "domestic circle" he welcomed Sir Harry Jephcott and Lady Jephcott and Sir Alan Wilson, Sir Harry as an old friend and as honorary president of the Glaxo Group, and Sir Alan Wilson, F.R.S., as present chairman of the group.

MR. TIMOTHY BEVAN responded to the toast on behalf of all the guests.

# IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked on May 4 by MR. JOHN HALL what further representations had been made to him about the effect of the import surcharge on the cost of life-saving drugs not manufactured in this country. MR. NIALL MACDERMOT (Financial Secretary) said no representations have been made since similar questions were asked on March 2. MR. HALL: "Will you not agree that a surcharge imposed to discourage imports should not be imposed on the importation of life-saving drugs? MR. MACDERMOT replied that it had not been possible to exempt them without exempting a great many other imported chemicals, many of which are used extensively in other industries. MR. HALL: "Are you prepared to say that when the Government next reduce the surcharge this will be the first class of goods to have their attention"? MR. MACDERMOT: "I gave specific attention to the matter before the recent reductions were made. I shall do so again whenever the possibility of further reductions comes up."

**Mobile Shops**

MR. H. WALKER asked the Chancellor if, for duty rating purposes, he would include mobile shops in his concessionary schedule. MR. MACDERMOT: "No."

**Prices of Medicines**

MR. C. BENCE asked the Minister of Health what consultations he had had with the drug industry on the possibility of reducing the price of drugs supplied to the Health Service. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) replied that consultations were provided for in the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme. Most drugs supplied to the hospital service were bought under competitive contract arrangements.

**Import Duties**

MR. E. REDHEAD (Minister of State, Board of Trade) moved acceptance of the Import Duties (General) (No. 2) Order, 1965. The Order, he said, embraced minor technical changes, and clarified the legal duty position on certain organic chemicals in Chapter 29 of the Customs Tariffs and on other goods. The Order amended the notes and rules to the tariff to make clear that derivatives of certain compounds of organic chemicals in Chapter 29 were classified in the appropriate residual tariff subheadings, generally at a full rate of duty of 33⅓ per cent. In practice nearly all imports had been classified in that way, but before the clarification effected by the Order, the classification could be challenged because Note No. 5 to the Chapter could have been interpreted to mean that the derivatives were classified with their parent compounds at lower rates of duty. MR. HALL asked what quantity of the compound of organic chemicals referred to in the Order was entered at the lower tariff—if any entered at all—or was this just to provide for the possibility

in future? MR. REDHEAD replied that there had been only one instance where a particular trade had contested the legal position and the lower rate of duties did apply. Elsewhere in practice the higher rate of duty, as intended, had applied throughout. Relying later, he said that there would be no additional impost on the chemicals. What was happening was to make it clear that the duties which had in practice been levied were brought strictly within the legal definitions which justified them and within the original intention of the original Order. The Order was approved.

**Dunlop Committee**

MR. N. FISHER, on May 10, asked the Minister of Health if he would publish the latest information on drugs which was being collected by the Dunlop Committee. MR. ROBINSON: "Information as first received by the Committee from doctors relates to suspected adverse reactions to drugs and without further investigation was not a reliable indicator of risk. Where the Committee considered it necessary to draw attention to any such risk they prepared a considered statement for issue; should such a statement recommend a warning to the public, he would ensure that it was given the widest publicity.

# LEGAL REPORTS

## Perpetual Injunction

IN the Chancery Division on May 4, Mr. Justice Pennycuick granted Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Bath Road, Slough, a perpetual injunction restraining Mr. Michael Francis Kelly, Lysander House, Bethnal Green, London, E.1, from selling their products at below the current list prices. Mr. Kelly consented to the order and agreed to pay costs.

# COMPANY NEWS

**Previous year's figures in parentheses**

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD. — Profits for 1964 were £116,000 (£136,000) and a total dividend of 22 per cent. (unchanged) is recommended.

ASHE CHEMICAL, LTD.—Group profit for 1964 after taxation was £87,227 (£74,137); U.K. taxation, £87,479 (£74,465). Ordinary dividend for the year is 30 per cent.

PHARMACIA (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.—Mr. Pierre Abadzis, M.P.S., has been appointed as managing director. He was formerly marketing manager, Pharmacia International, Uppsala, Sweden.

BOVRIL, LTD. — Group trading profit in 1964 increased to £1,704,860 (from £1,428,365), and after tax, etc., the net balance was £729,337 (£606,520). A final dividend of 8 per cent. making a total for the year of 12 per cent. (unchanged) is recommended.

EUCRYL, LTD.—The statement by the chairman (Mr. H. E. Howard), accompanying the accounts for 1964, states that the chemist division had a good year. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., was acquired at the end of the year for the value of their assets plus £40,000 goodwill. Since the end of the year Southon Laboratories, Ltd., have been acquired. For statement of accounts and dividend see *C. & D.*, April 10, p. 360.

JOHN & E. STURGE, LTD.—At the annual meeting on May 5 the chairman (Mr. A. L. Wilson) announced that Mr. C. Reinbold, is to retire from the post of president of the French company, (S. A. Sturge), and Mr. C. Stumm (general manager for the past four years) was being elected to that position. He added that S. A. Sturge had recently purchased a half-share in Promaco S.A., a French concern of somewhat similar size already manufacturing chemicals "that will fit in with the company's range."

# BUSINESS CHANGES

NEW ERA LABORATORIES, LTD., have removed to 87 Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1 (telephone: Chancery 1481).

CLARK & HOWES, LTD., have opened a branch at the new Queens Parade, Privett Road, Gosport, Hants.

THOMAS BLAKE & CO. have removed to 20 Blatchford Close, Horsham.

MR. T. H. E. LLOYD, M.P.S., has opened the Teifi Pharmacy, New Road, Llandysul, Cardigans.

THE telephone number of Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Stoke Poges, Slough, Bucks, has been changed to Farnham Common 2151.

MR. A. J. M. ELLIS, M.P.S., has retired and closed the pharmacy at 69 High Street, Banff, Scotland, founded by his grandfather (Mr. Bartlett Ellis) in 1839.

THE pharmacy formerly carried on by the late Mr. J. W. Scott at 18 Strathmartine Road, Dundee, closed down on May 8. Mrs. Scott continued the business for a short period after her husband's death.

BRITISH COD LIVER OILS (HULL & GRIMSBY), LTD.'s head office, which has occupied premises at St. Andrew's Dock, Hull, since 1935, has been transferred to the company's main refining and production plant at Marfleet, Hull, Yorks (telephone: Hull 75234).

## Appointments

CRODA, LTD., Snaith, Goole, Yorks, have appointed Mr. S. Cressey their commercial manager.

BEECHAM toiletry division have appointed Mr. M. Worth to a new post of trade relations officer.

THORNTON & ROSS, LTD., Linthwaite, Huddersfield, have appointed Mr. J. A. Pearman their representative in Suffolk, Essex and East London.

CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD., Bush House, London, W.C.2, have appointed Mr. K. Grainger general manager of their agricultural division.

BRIDGE CHEMICALS, LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have appointed Mr. D. E. B. Greensmith their general manager and Mr. J. Lassman chemical sales development manager. Mr. Greensmith continues as director in charge of production for its associated company, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION have appointed Mr. P. D. Lewis their marketing officer. Mr. Lewis has been marketing manager for G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd. for the past two years. Mr. J. Ferguson (deputy secretary) and Mr. Lewis will be concerned with the marketing programme for the range of N.P.U. products.

# PERSONALITIES

MR. E. C. MEREDITH (secretary, Wembley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) has recently been made an alderman of Brent borough council. Mr. Meredith was a member of Wembley borough council for six years until 1959 and was a member of its education committee.

MR. J. K. CRELLIN (school of pharmacy, University of Leicester) has been awarded the Maccabaean prize and medal for 1965 for an essay on "British Controversies on Spontaneous Generation, 1860-1880." The prize and medal will be presented to Mr. Crellin at Apothecaries' Hall immediately before the Osler lecture on May 19.

# MARRIAGES

BURT—WARDLEY. — At Shipley Congregational Church, Shipley, Yorks, on May 8, Ian Shaw Burt, M.P.S., 8 Leeds Road, St. John's, Wakefield, Yorks, to Josephine Mary Wardley, 16 Emm Lane, Bradford, Yorks.

# DEATHS

ADDERLEY. — On April 19, Mr. Bert Joseph Adderley, M.P.S., 1 Brownswood Road, London, N.4. Mr. Adderley qualified in 1921.

BONNER. — On April 8, Mr. Frank Albert Bonner, M.P.S., 19 Rosefield Road, Staines, Middlesex. Mr. Bonner qualified in 1913.

BROWN.—On April 1, Mr. Alec Louis Brown, F.P.S., 16 Mansfield Gardens, Hornchurch, Essex. Mr. Brown qualified in 1945.

CROSSLEY. — On April 1, Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P.S., Wavertree Lodge, Bowness-on-Windermere, Westmorland. Mr. Crossley qualified in 1925.

LAWTON.—On March 13, Mr. Selwyn Lawton, M.P.S., 16 Underley Road, Kendal, Westmorland. Mr. Lawton qualified in 1912.

McADAM.—On February 18, Mr. Alexander McAndrew McAdam, M.P.S., Benoni, Transvaal (90 Princess Avenue), South Africa. Mr. McAdam qualified in 1939.

McMANNES. — On April 22, Mr. Alexander Main McMannes, M.P.S., Hyde Road Corner Pharmacy, Paignton, Devon. Mr. McMannes qualified in 1915.

MILNE.—At Law hospital, Carluke, on April 21, Mr. William Milne, M.P.S., 37 Abbeygreen, Lesmahagow, Lanarks. Mr. Milne qualified in 1925.

MORRISON.—On March 23, Mr. James Bennet Morrison, M.P.S., 55 Waverley Drive, Wishaw, Lanarks. Mr. Morrison qualified in 1911.

SCOTT.—On April 19, Mr. William

Stormont Scott, M.P.S., 3 Townley Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.22, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Scott qualified in 1929.

SHIRRAS.—On April 27, Mr. Alexander Wilson Shirras, 109 Hilton Road, Aberdeen. Mr. Shirras qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1898 and retired in 1963.

SIMPSON.—On April 16, Mr. Joseph Charles Simpson, M.P.S., 34 Zetland Avenue, Gillingham, Kent. Mr. Simpson qualified in 1921.

STAPLEY. — On April 20, Mr. Harold Francis Stapley, M.P.S., The Mount Nursing Home, 6 The Mount, off Archery Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Mr. Stapley qualified in 1915.

# *Correspondence*

**Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.**

## Council Election

SIR,—Procrastination is the thief of my best laid schemes and good intentions. That is my experience every Council election. I defer casting my vote until I have weighed all the pros and cons. The next thing I know, the final posting date has come and gone and I am left disenfranchised, and with a guilt-complex the size of the Shell-centre. So don't do as I do, do as I say, find that voting paper, fill it in, post it; and tonight you can sleep the sleep of the just. But do it now, this minute!

"MUGWUMP-159"

SIR,—At the annual meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society it was decided unanimously to support the candidature of Mr. Mervyn Madge, for the Pharmaceutical Society's Council election. He is well known for his keen and active interest in pharmaceutical affairs both locally and nationally which, combined with a wealth of experience, makes him an outstanding candidate for election to the Council. We would ask for the support of all members who have the interests of the profession at heart.

E. W. CHANTER, *chairman*,
Plymouth

SIR,—Once again the Pharmaceutical Society's Council elections are upon us, and once again the same dreary mob will return to No. 17 and settle down to another year's ineffectual pettyfogging. Do these gentlemen ever spare a thought for the vote-splitters without whose help they would never be returned? Of course they don't. Every year the usual crop of young hopefuls try their best to provide that much needed shake-up at the top, only to find themselves frustrated by their very numbers. Why cannot they get together to nominate one "opposition" candidate to each retiring member? Their joint aims might then be realised. And your contributor *Xrayser* (May 1, p. 439) has the audacity to suggest "the mixture as before." Phooey to *Xrayser*!

NORMAN BUCKLEY,
London, S.W.11

[Mr. Buckley has overlooked recent election results. In 1964 only two of the retiring members were re-elected and in 1963 four of the seven elected were newcomers.—EDITOR.]

## Criticism . . .

SIR,—Mr. Allen Aldington is purported to have said in the *Daily Express* (April 26) "although National Health prescription pay was fair, it could not recompense a chemist who played his full rôle in the Health Service." I really must protest, that a member of Council makes the statement that N.H.S. pay is fair. It is beyond my imagination that anybody should say that. To continue to imply that a G.P. pharmacist gets £6 10s. a day net is doing pharmacists a great disservice.

JOHN K. HAWKINS,
Brighton, 7
Sussex

SIR,—In the *Daily Express* (April 26), Mr. Allen Aldington (a member of the Society's Council) is quoted as saying: "At an average of thirty-five prescriptions a day a chemist made about £3 15s. from dispensing fees and £2 15s. on drugs. The increased (!!) remuneration was negotiated on an average ingredient cost of 80d. It gives a profit on drugs on thirty-five prescriptions of £1 12s. 8d., or £1 2s. 4d. less than stated by Mr. Aldington. To obtain a profit of £2 15s. on thirty-five prescriptions would require an average ingredient cost of 134d. or 54d. above the negotiating figure. I consider the figures quoted in the Press should be immediately repudiated, and Mr. Aldington requested to explain how he arrived at that misleading profit figure.

J. A. COOKE,
Humberstone, Lincs

## . . . and Reply

SIR,—Amongst the many congratulatory messages received after the Philip Brown article, three have mentioned the error in the calculations referred to in your correspondent's letter. This was due to a misunderstanding over the telephone when discussing the percentage calculations, for which I accept full responsibility. I understand from the public relations experts that a correction (even if accepted by the paper) is of little value, and might even be a disadvantage. It might also be mentioned that a printed proof of such an article is not normally available before publication.

ALLEN ALDINGTON,
London

# NOW MADE IN SCOTLAND

## Cordless razor escapes import surcharge

WHEN Remington Electric Shaver, Ltd., 26 Kensington High Street, London, W.1, decided to market the American-made Lektronic II cordless shaver in Britain, they also decided to take steps to manufacture the shaver at their works at Thornliebank, near Glasgow.

Since May 1 a production line with facilities capable of a maximum capacity of two Lektronic II shavers every minute of each working day has been operating to meet the demand not only from the home market but from most European and Commonwealth countries. It is estimated that the export markets are taking three-quarters of the output of the new shaver which, as previously announced requires no separate charger unit (see *C. & D.*, March 20, p. 279). Most of the 250 component parts that go to its make-up are manufactured at Thornliebank from basic raw materials (such as a special sheet steel to make the heads) to plastic moulding materials for the case. Many parts are so minute that the handling and fitting of the pieces at the Thornliebank production pace of one every 1·2 seconds is an engineering feat, only accomplished with the aid of high-powered magnifiers.

The manufacture and final assembly of the new shaver involves major production operations upon three components—the shaving head (comprising six individual heads with 348 self-sharpening cutting edges), motor unit, and cord-set moulding.

Since the shaver is no longer imported, the temporary import surcharge and import duties do not obtain, and the company have been able immediately to reduce the price to the trade. To the public the new lower price of £14 14s., including purchase tax, operates from June 1. On that date the Lektronic I is being deleted from the price list, and it will no longer be price-maintained. Existing stocks held by retailers are being accepted back at full credit provided that two new Lektronic shavers are purchased for each obsolete model surrendered.

**THE FINAL ASSEMBLY: The various components incorporated in the manufacture of the Lektronic II being assembled on a continuous line.**

# NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

## COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**Hair Dressing for Men.**—Matador non-greasy hair dressing, a new product of F. C. Paton (Southport), Ltd., P.O. Box 5, Southport, Lancs, is described as non-greasy, non-sticky and dust-repellent. Issued in display outer of six, it is in a shaped bottle in carton.

**Teenage Market.** — Myram Picker, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey, have organised an extensive publicity campaign for their new Big M "shiny swivel" lipstick. The colours of the lipstick are Like Naked, Just You, Live Pink, and there is a new white Pearly Froster which may be worn under or over the lipsticks to "add lustre."

**After-shave skin conditioner.**—Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, have produced an after-shave cream lotion that is claimed not to sting or burn. Old Spice after-shave skin conditioner is understood to be rapidly absorbed and not to stain. It contains allantoin and lanolin. The pack is a "travel easy" bottle.

**Depilatory in Sachet.**—Immac cream, which, the makers claim, "melts away unwanted hair" from the face or legs or from under the arm, is now on sale by the manufacturers, International Chemical Co., Ltd., Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, in a new sachet pack. The makers describe the pack as space-saving for confirmed Immac users during travel and an inexpensive introduction to new users. Immac remains available in the previous tubes of two sizes.

**Suntan Products Added.** — Dorothy Gray, Ltd., Marshall Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, have launched two new products in their Secret of the Sea range. One, a suntan lotion, contains a screen to filter out

the ultra-violet rays, moisturisers and emollients. The bottle holds 116 mils. It is greaseless, non-sticky and stainless. The second new product, a suntan gel, is for protecting the skin from dryness, flaking or peeling. It is understood not to wash off during swimming and not to stain fabrics. The pack holds 70 gm.

## SUNDRIES

**Dry Chlorine Bleach.**—Claimed to be safer to handle and more convenient to use, Dylon dry chlorine bleach, manufactured by Mayborn Products, Ltd., Dylon Works, Sydenham, London, S.E.26, is packed in sachets with eight sachets to a pack. The company point out its inherent advantages over liquid preparations with their troublesome "returned empties" problem.

**Disposable Nappy Liners.**—With new Johnson's disposable nappy liners, the work of washing babies' nappies is cut by more than half, both in time and labour, state the manufacturers, Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks. The liners are placed between the cloth nappy and the baby, in place of the gauze or muslin napkin underneath the towelling. Being made from "an exclusive non-woven fabric" comprising 75 per cent. rayon and 25 per cent. cotton, bonded together with a special tensile binder, they are specially soft, yet they are claimed to be six times as strong as largest-size paper tissues. Medication of the nappy liners with the company's speciality Hyamine 10 X has been proved by clinical tests, they state, to help prevent nappy rash. The danger of rash is again reduced because the liner allows the urine to pass through to the towelling napkin so that it does not remain near the skin of the baby. The packets hold fifty (average ten days' supply) and twenty-five.

# TRADE NOTES

**Elastic Hosiery.** — Lenton Products, Ltd., Grove Road, Lenton, Nottingham, offer pharmacists leaflets and measurement forms for use with Yalcs Nylon Elastic Hosiery that is made in "true two-way stretch yarn."

**For Acute or Chronic Cases.**—Medaped, Ltd., 182-4 Dawes Road, London, S.W.6, offer a range of foot aids including Medaped medicated insoles for the treatment of excessive foot perspiration and odours.

**Ample Stocks Now.**—The Breck department of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, London, W.C.2, state that supplies of Breck shampoo sachets are now available again following the "sold out" situation last month.

**Change of Title.**—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, announce that the title of "Lanoxin" pædiatric tablets, which contain 0·0625 mgm. digoxin, has been altered to Lanoxin-PG (pædiatric-geriatric tablets).

**In Sachets.**—Liquid C-van originally marketed as a chilblain treatment is now stated by the manufacturers, Bateman-Jackson, Ltd., Lamb Street, Oldham, Lancs, to be equally effective in the treatment of athlete's foot. The preparation, which is supplied in sachets, when added to a hot bath is also claimed "to relieve tired, tender and aching feet."

**Sale or Return.**—J. Pickles and Sons, 57 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate, Yorks, offer sale or return terms to pharmacists purchasing initial order for Pickles foot ointment for hard skin, callouses and corns, and Pickles' Dancing Feet, an antiseptic cooling foot cream. The foot ointment is available in tins of two sizes, Dancing Feet is offered in one size only.

**Records Expected.**—Dae Health Laboratories, Ltd., 17 Berners Street, London, W.1, state that Veet Odourless has been reformulated and the improved base now contains lanolin to make the hair-removing cream "gentler than ever." The company has prepared a publicity campaign that is expected to stimulate demands to record levels.

**Package Charges Abolished.**—To obviate time-wasting procedures of listing and crediting, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., laboratory chemicals division, Poole, Dorset, has abolished charges on its normal range of laboratory chemical packages. Customers are being asked to regard winchester quart and similar bottles as being on loan and to return them when empty. The decision does not affect arrangements for chargeable bulk containers. Claims for credit on returned containers already charged are to be accepted by the company to the end of July.

**Shopshow 1965.**—About seventy exhibitors are taking part in the 1965 Shopshow (shopfitting and self-service exhibition), at Olympia, London, W.14, May 17-20. Products range from self-service equipment and label-print machines, scales and cash registers to every variety of shopfitting equipment and materials, decorative laminates, metalwork, shopfronts, doors and floor coverings. A number of units designed specifically for chemists are being displayed and there will be a panel discussion on chemists' problems on the afternoon of May 20.

**Delivery Charges.**—Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, announce the addition of a small charge to certain classes of orders to cover part of the postal and despatch costs. The details are as follow: Direct orders from retail chemists and doctors, under £5 nett—Medical products, 1s. per order; cosmetic and mixed orders, 2s. 6d. per order. Orders from wholesale chemists, under £20 nett—5s. per order. Orders from retail chemists to be invoiced through wholesalers and orders from wholesalers for direct supply to retail chemists, both irrespective of value: Medical products, 1s. per order; cosmetic products and mixed orders, 2s. 6d. per order. The charges are to be added to all orders received on or after May 17.

## Bonus Offers

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15. Radian Products. Offer of extra 10 per cent. discount on 2 doz. order of mixed Radian products extended to June 30.

F. M. LANGFORD, LTD., 40 Wellclose Square, London, E.10. Frazone bath salts. 13 invoiced as 12 until June 15.

INTERNATIONAL FOOT APPLIANCES, LTD., 345 City Road, London, E.C.1. Omniped foot cushions. 7 pairs invoiced as 6 plus 2 tubes of Omniped cream free. Until May 31.

# PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

# ELECTION PROCEDURAL CHANGES

## Mr. T. Heseltine retires after 21 years

NEW arrangements for counting votes received for the election of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society were suggested at the Council meeting on May 4 and 5. The Organisation Committee recommended that as from 1966 the votes should be counted and certified by the Society's professional accountants instead of by the current procedure involving the use of scrutineers appointed at the annual meeting.

### *Retiring Members*

Before proceeding to the business of the meeting, THE PRESIDENT (Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe) said that Mr. G. Lowther, who had been a member of the Council for three years, had decided for personal reasons not to seek re-election, so it was the last Council meeting at which he would be present. The President felt that members of Council would wish to convey to Mr. Lowther their best wishes on his return to private life. The president also added that Mr. T. Heseltine, after twenty-one years service on Council, had decided that the time had come to retire. Recognition of his long service to pharmacy had been noted in many places, and a formal acknowledgement of it would be made at the next meeting of Council. But, the president said, he felt it was proper to say how much pharmacy had owed to Mr. Heseltine over the past years.

MR. LOWTHER thanked the president for his kind references. He said it was a matter of regret to him that he could not seek re-election. He had learned a great deal in the past three years. MR. HESELTINE added his thanks for the kind things which had been said about him. He had enjoyed his work, and he hoped that Council and the Society would continue to progress as rapidly as they had done during the last twenty-one years.

The Council asked that their warm congratulations be conveyed to Professor D. R. Laurence, and to Dr. B. A. Young (who had been a member of the Society's Council for many years) on their election as Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.

On the proposition of MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD the Council approved the following letter to be sent to the chairman and directors of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.:—

> On the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the foundation of your firm, the Council send greetings and congratulations upon a record which can claim recognition as one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of pharmaceutical practice.
>
> Adapting itself throughout the years to changing conditions, Allen & Hanburys has developed into an organisation of world-wide scope and enjoys a reputation second to none for the high standard of its products and policies.
>
> The Council recall with particular gratitude and appreciation at this time the close association of the principals and members of the staff of the firm with the Society from the time of its foundation and the outstanding part they have played in the scientific, cultural and political life of the Society and pharmacy generally.
>
> The Council share with you the pleasure and satisfaction you must feel at this notable event and are happy to convey to you the best wishes of the Society for the continued prosperity of your firm.

The letter was signed by Mr. J. C. Bloomfield and the secretary and registrar.

MR. C. W. MAPLETHORPE announced with regret the death of Thomas Frederick Storey, C.B.E., M.P.S.N.I., Cultra, Holywood, co. Down. Mr. Storey, he said, was a past president of the Chemists and Druggists Society of Ireland, a member of the Advisory Committee to the Northern Ireland Government which was concerned with the Pharmacy Act of 1925, and which brought into existence the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, and a past president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. Mr. Storey was well known to members of the Society who attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee were presented by MR. T, HESELTINE (chairman).

In a reference to the Manchester Pharmaceutical Benevolent Committee, he said that that Committee had handed to the Treasurer a cheque for £310 as a donation for the year, making a total from that Branch of £2,750 since 1959. It might be helpful, he said, if those responsible for collecting large sums of money year after year were invited to tell the membership how that money had been raised.

THE CHAIRMAN drew attention to the list of special contributions to the Benevolent Fund and other funds, and in particular to a donation of £100 from Mrs. A. Berry, Arnside, in memory of Mr. R. Berry, M.P.S. He also referred to the generous support given to the Fund by the Hull Branch.

The minutes of the meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee were presented by the treasurer (MR. H. STEINMAN). The Committee recommended that the balance sheet and statement of accounts for 1964 and the auditors' report be approved and adopted.

It was reported that engraved pewter table mats, bearing the Society's Arms, had been presented by Messrs. E. A. Brocklehurst, T. Heseltine, H. Steinman and W. J. Tristram.

The Committee asked for the Council's thanks to be conveyed to Mrs. McClosky, who had presented to the Society a number of medals awarded to her husband, the late C. A. McClosky who, for many years, had been one of the Society's inspectors.

The Committee had received a suggestion from the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences that a symposium on dosage of medicines be held in March 1966. Papers would be read on such subjects as methods of assessing dosage; variation in the contents of single-dosage forms, both solid and liquid; the effect of formulation on drug absorption, overdosage, etc. The Committee had recommended that authority be given for the symposium to be held and that a charge of approximately £3 3s. be made.

### *An Honorary Member*

The minutes of the meeting of the Organisation Committee were presented by the chairman (MR. A. ALDINGTON) including the recommendation that William Mitchell be elected an honorary member. [Dr. Mitchell was chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference for the year 1963-64.]

An application had been received from a local pharmaceutical association for permission to include the Society's arms in the badge of the president of the association. The Committee had recommended that the Council should refuse the request since the association was a body independent of the Society.

The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

The Publications Committee recommended that the British Veterinary Codex 1965 should come into force in the United Kingdom on March 1, 1966.

It was reported that replicates of the Society's collection of colour transparencies of British poisonous plants and fungi were available in complete sets of 276 slides. The process used provided high quality replicates but could be applied only to complete sets. Sets were available at a retail price of £15 (including box and catalogue).

### *Practice Committee*

The Chairman (MR. J. B. GROSSET) presented the minutes of the meeting of the Practice Committee, which included the minutes of a meeting of the Agricultural and Veterinary subcommittee. They reported that there were now ninety-five members of the newly formed Agricultural and Veterinary Pharmacy Group. At the inaugural meeting held on April 28 Mr. S. Bull, London, W.1, Mr. R. Macnab, Oxted, and Mr. W. P. B. Phillpots, Wolverton, had been elected to the Group committee. Mr. Grosset expressed the appreciation of the members of the Agricultural and Veterinary subcommittee for the work which had been done by the Council and secretariat in the establishment of the first membership group of the Society.

It was also reported that a meeting was to be held with the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee to discuss the labelling of dispensed medicines with the name(s) of the active ingredient(s).

The minutes of the meeting of the Law Committee were presented by the chairman (MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST). During March the premises of 849 authorised sellers and 490 traders had been visited by the Society's inspectors. Fifteen cases of alleged infringements under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Pharmacy Act, 1954, had been submitted. It was recommended that proceedings be instituted against two authorised sellers and four traders, and that warning letters be sent to two authorised sellers and seven traders. The names of a number of persons, who had paid the necessary penalties and fees, had been restored to the register. It was reported that the president, Dr. Capper, and the secretary and registrar had discussed with the chairman and secretary of the Safety of Drugs Committee the relationship between that Committee and the Society in connection with the issue of statements such as that about phenacetin. An understanding was reached on the matter. The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee were presented by the chairman (MR. W. M. DARLING). In one case involving doctor-pharmacist relationship it was reported that the medical practitioner concerned had found alternative accommodation, unassociated with a pharmacy, and in a second case the Committee had confirmed that a proposal to let a house adjacent to a pharmacy, and owned by the superintendent pharmacist, as a doctor's surgery was not acceptable. The Committee had considered a suggestion from the National Pharmaceutical Union that the wording relating to contraceptives in paragraph 10 of the Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct be reviewed, but felt that the existing wording was satisfactory.

The Committee had considered current advertising of special bonus offers and asked that a further protest be lodged with the company concerned.

It was reported that a pharmaceutical company proposed to close one of its pharmacy branches and establish a pharmacy department in a supermarket. The Council's views had been made known to the superintendent pharmacist at an interview and subsequently by letter after an application for registration had been received. The Committee recommended that a further letter emphasising the Council's view be sent to the company.

There had been correspondence with a company concerning the issue to pharmacists of a calendar for distribution to their customers. The calendar was to contain promotional material for pharmacy and it was proposed that two products be advertised monthly, pharmacists who took part in the distribution would be required to display advertising material for the products. The Committee had decided that the scheme was unacceptable.

MISS M. A. BURR presented the minutes of a meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee held on March 23, over which Dr. F. Hartley had presided. The Science Committee (Pharmacognosy) had agreed on a monograph for ispaghula husk which had been submitted to the British Pharmaceutical Codex Revision Committee for publication. The Science Committee (Pharmaceutical Analysis) had been considering the shortage of pharmaceutical analysts and the establishment of a collection of medicinal chemicals.

It was reported that the cubic decimetre had been adopted as the new international standard for liquid volume. The litre would be retained as a trivial name but the millilitre would be abandoned as a unit of measurement and cubic centimetre reinstated. The Committee recommended that to avoid unnecessary wastage an adequate period of time be allowed for changing declarations on labels from ml. to c.c. (or c.cm.).

## *Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

### MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

AFTER discussing the problems of proprietor pharmacists in obtaining locums during the summer the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland decided, at a meeting in Belfast on April 15, to send the following letter to members:

"The Council of the Society has recently considered the question of pharmacists who have difficulty in obtaining the services of a locum tenens for the summer holidays. Advice was sought as to the Council's attitude towards the possibility of pharmacies being kept open under the control of unqualified staff while the proprietor was on holiday. It is learnt that a pharmacist providing a pharmaceutical service under the Health Services Act (Northern Ireland) 1948, may request the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board to waive his contract. Normally the Board will grant the request provided that the premises are closed, and an adequate pharmaceutical service is otherwise available in the district. The Council is strongly of the opinion that no pharmacist, while away from home on holiday, should allow his pharmacy to remain open in charge of unqualified staff, even though no dispensing or compounding is undertaken and no poison sold. Apart altogether from the adverse effect on the profession as a whole such a practice could readily involve the pharmacist concerned in legal proceedings."

### *Poisons Board Appointments*

A letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs was read pointing out that under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1955, the statutory term of office of members of the Northern Ireland Poisons Board was three years. The third term was scheduled to be completed on May 31, and the Council's nominations for appointments to the Board for the next three years were requested. The possibility that the president (Mr. N. C. Cooper), one of the current representatives, might be nominated by the Hospitals Authority on this occasion was mentioned and it was decided to adjourn the nominations until the position was clarified.

The Council accepted a report from the Education Committee concerning the application of Mr. James Chambers, a graduate in pharmaceutics, to register as a student. Referring to the death of Mr. T. F. Storey, who had recently died, THE PRESIDENT said: "He was one of the original presidents of this Society, and he was a tremendous force in pharmaceutical life in this province. He was also a very well-known businessman and member of many committees." He told the members that the Society had been represented at the funeral.

The Council granted the application of Frances M. Christie, Hazelwood, Derry Road, Strabane (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) for membership of the Society.

Present were:—The president (Mr. N. C. Cooper) in the chair, with Messrs. A. T. Hardy, R. M. Watson, H. G. Campbell, B. Flatley, H. W. Gamble, J. Gordon, W. T. Hunter, J. Kerr, G. E. McIlhagger, D. Moore, Walter C. Tate, and A. Templeton. Apologies for absence were received from Professor O. L. Wade, Dr. R. G. R. Bacon and Messrs. W. H. Boyd, R. J. Davidson, W. Donaldson and J. Paul.

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## Macgregor classification

THE first duty of the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Medicines which has been meeting under its new chairman Professor Alastair G. Macgregor (see *C. & D.*, January 23, p. 75), has been to review its work and the system of classification introduced when Lord Cohen was chairman. Those findings are now detailed in a report just published (see p. 488) and confirms that the formation of the Dunlop Committee has placed the work of the Standing Committee in a new situation.

It is now clear that the Committee is to consider preparations from new aspects. The report stresses that the Committee's first term of reference is to help doctors to decide what preparations should be used in the treatment of their patients and it is evident that that criteria is to be uppermost in their considerations.

Another new feature is that the Committee is to compare preparations with others of similar activity and to take account of the toxicity of a preparation in relation to its comparative efficacy.

It would also appear from the report that there is to be a tendency to deprecate the use of mixtures when prescribing, even though, on many occasions they have the advantage of convenience to both practitioner and patient.

The new Committee has a smaller membership than the one it replaced and that can have advantages and disadvantages. Decisions might often be achieved more quickly in a smaller committee but when breadth of experience is a necessity a larger combination is often of value.

The Cohen classification was noted in areas far beyond those in which the National Health Service operated and had its effects in export markets. The new classification—that will no doubt become known as the Macgregor classification—appears to demand much more critical assessment in its application, and its effect may be correspondingly greater.

Thus the pharmaceutical industry is now being faced with yet another hurdle to surmount before products can be satisfactorily introduced for use in the National Health Service. First the Committee on the Safety of Drugs, now the Standing Joint Committee—to say nothing of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme—we can only hope that the hurdles will not delay the introduction of new and satisfactory medicines.

## Why the Delay?

THE relative speed at which the Government decided to initiate a close look at the pharmaceutical industry has not been matched by the progress that has been made since announcing the decision to hold an inquiry. Lord Sainsbury was officially appointed the chairman of the Committee on April 2 when the Minister of Health (Mr. K. Robinson) answered a question in the House of Commons. The delay in announcing the other members of the Committee cannot but give rise to a number of conjectures. It is hardly likely that the Government has now had second thoughts about the project. Some of its members who have been most critical of the pharmaceutical industry in the past, and often the most uninformed, are unlikely to allow that position to arise. The reason for the relatively slow progress must be that the membership of the Committee is either difficult to agree upon, or appropriate members difficult to find. Such problems might arise in a number of directions, such as political involvement or self-interest that is either aligned, or antagonistic to the industry. Yet we would not have thought that it would have been so difficult to assemble a suitable group of persons to undertake the inquiry. One aspect of membership about which we are convinced is that professional pharmacy should be represented on the Committee by a person who has had wide experience in the various aspects of pharmacy so that the lay members of the Committee can be helped in the many technical problems that are bound to arise during the investigation. It is hoped that the Minister of Health will act without much more delay. Far too long has the industry been criticised upon inadequate evidence and this is an opportunity for the facts to be made known.

## More Trade in Pharmaceuticals

THE value of United Kingdom exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products exported during March, including £540,000 of surgical dressings, was £5,354,000, bringing the total for the first quarter of the year to £16,022,000. That is 7 per cent. up on the corresponding

| EXPORTS | £'000 |
|---|---|
| Vitamins in bulk | 160 |
| products | 92 |
| Antibiotics | |
| penicillin in bulk | 98 |
| ,, injections | 59 |
| ,, tablets, ointments, etc. | 160 |
| other antibiotics in bulk | 302 |
| ,, ,, products | 285 |
| Alkaloids in bulk | 78 |
| ,, products | 22 |
| Hormones in bulk | 215 |
| ,, products | 136 |
| Glycosides | 21 |
| Organo therapeutic glands, etc.* | |
| ,, ,, ,, in bulk | 30 |
| ,, ,, ,, products | 14 |
| Sera and vaccines | 112 |
| Aspirin in bulk | 63 |
| ,, products | 66 |
| Antihistamines products | 48 |
| Antipaludics products | 40 |
| Barbiturates in bulk | 16 |
| ,, products | 27 |
| Medicated confectionery | 160 |
| Ointments, liniments* | 106 |
| Surgical dressings, etc. | 540 |
| Sulphonamides in bulk | 186 |
| ,, tablets | 46 |
| ,, other products | 26 |
| Proprietary medicines | 1,634 |
| Unclassified medicines | 878 |

*Not elsewhere specified.

| IMPORTS | £'000 |
|---|---|
| Vitamins | 53 |
| Antibiotics | 175 |
| Alkaloids | 68 |
| Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines | 31 |
| Proprietary and veterinary medicines | 309 |
| All other | 118 |

quarter of 1964. Imports during the quarter rose by 20 per cent. despite the temporary import surcharge.

Most of the items making up the March total are given in the accompanying table. They are to be found within Division 54 of the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 30s.). In addition there are a few items in the table representing chemicals used chiefly as pharmaceuticals but officially classified in another division of the accounts. Apart from a jump in the export sales of bulk sulphonamides, there were no exceptional features in the month's performance. In destination of exports, however, it is interesting to find that Nigeria, with purchases at £336,000, was the only buying market to take from Britain goods worth over £300,000. Sales to Australia reached £299,000, those to the Irish Republic £225,000.

In the first quarter, sales to European Economic Community countries were, at £2·46 millions, 8 per cent. higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1964. Sales to countries in the European Free Trade Association were also up by 8 per cent. at £1·58 millions.

Imports of pharmaceutical products during March (£755,000) brought the total for the quarter to a record level of £2·2 millions and that amount must cause some disquiet among British manufacturers. About 42 per cent. of the March imports came from the United States and 16 per cent. from Switzerland.

## Caring for the Feet

ALTHOUGH there is expected to be a 50 per cent. increase in the amount of traffic on the roads in the United Kingdom by 1980, it is still likely that for an even longer period feet will have to bear the brunt of most of human activity. The pharmacist, therefore, who is willing to devote some of his time and energy in looking after that aspect of human needs is still likely to have an adequate market to profitably explore during the next decade. This issue of the *C. & D.* includes two articles dealing with a number of aspects of the care of the feet. Both show how the pharmacist can usefully approach a sector of business that is ethically and traditionally one which he might rightfully pursue.

# "OPEN SHOP"

*An unscripted commentary on the special problems of the pharmacist in general practice*

E. C. TENNER

I HAVE recently spent some time studying the results of the man-power survey which the Society conducted in 1962. They are most interesting even if, as suggested by Dr. Parkinson at Bradford recently, now completely out-dated. One thing, however, stands out, both in the original report and in Dr. Parkinson's comments, and that is that we are faced with a position where the rôle of the female pharmacist is becoming extremely important. It is obvious that her numbers are going to increase rapidly, and means will have to be studied to try to make retail pharmacy more attractive to her. From my own local observations it is apparent that she finds hospital work more attractive than the retail. That, I feel is a reasonable reaction in that both the hours and conditions of the job are less demanding than she would be faced with in a retail business. It may be argued that, in general, retail wages are better than those paid in the hospital service, but perhaps that has not a major bearing on the position of our lady pharmacist for, if she be single, her needs will probably be fewer than those of a married or even of a single man, and if she be married she will probably not be dependent on her earnings, and will continue to show a preference for amenities, hours and conditions rather than extra money. One important factor from the aspect of any employer of our lady pharmacist is, of course, that should she marry she is likely to withdraw from active work for some years, and even after that period has passed she will be subjected to the stress of divided loyalties during times of family emergency. It could be that we shall reach a position where two married lady pharmacists working part-time will have to replace a full time male assistant, and that state of affairs may even be extended to the management of some pharmacies.

### *An Increasing Problem in Retail*

I think we may reasonably deduce that the staffing position in hospitals will gradually improve, but that the position in retail will steadily deteriorate. The problem is one that demands our attention, and the solution of it will have a considerable bearing on the future of retail pharmacy. One factor that could arise from an increased supply of female pharmacists, and perhaps ameliorating the conditions in one-pharmacist shops, is the probability of an increased supply of locums and that reminds me of the unfortunate position in which a friend of mine found himself recently. His is a seasonal type of business, and all his arrangements for an early holiday were complete when, with less than forty-eight hours to go, his locum collapsed and died. Fortunately locums are fairly plentiful in this area, and it was found possible to arrange a substitute quite quickly, but such an eventuality must always be a great worry for the single-handed proprietor. It might help considerably if either the Society or the National Pharmaceutical Union investigated the possibility of establishing a comprehensive register of locums (I am aware that the National Pharmaceutical Union have a list of sorts, but I do not think that they would suggest that it is comprehensive). I realise that compiling such a list would present many difficulties, since locums, by their nature, are not a stable community, but nothing in this profession of ours is perfect, and a register, even if imperfect, would be better than no register at all.

### *"New" By Compulsory Removal*

Whatever may be our opinion of the two resolutions that have been sprung upon us for the Society's annual general meeting, surely we must all agree with the comments made by the Editor on May 1. It is certain that many of us will hold strong views on these matters, but, owing to the unreasonably short notice, will also be unable to attend the meeting to express those views. One would have thought that Council would have learned from past experience in these matters that the members are by no means always in agreement with the suggestions that emanate from Bloomsbury Square. Whilst I can agree that the time has perhaps come when we should agree with the motion as applied to new pharmacies, I am somewhat shocked to find that the word "new" could be applied to the transfer of an existing business to adjacent premises, such as might be necessitated by local redevelopment or lease-renewal difficulties. I can readily think of two businesses which, in such circumstances, would probably be unable to continue if not allowed to transfer their sub-post offices, and two suburbs would thereby be deprived of their pharmaceutical service.

# Feet and the Pharmacy

## A market ripe for development

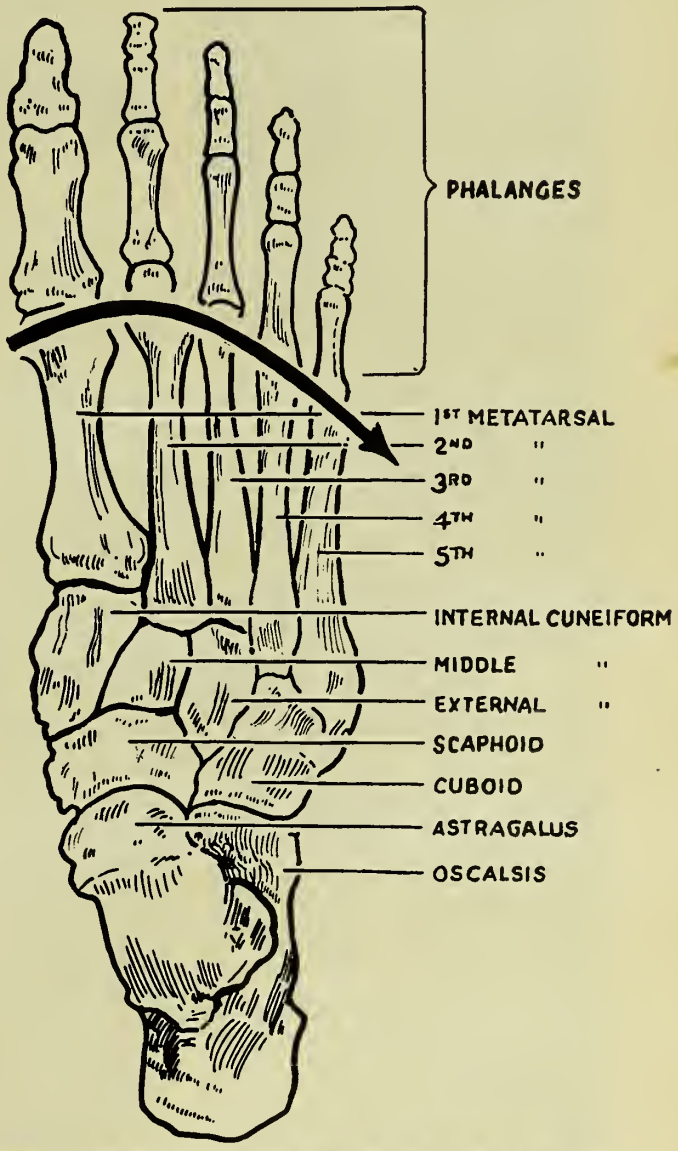
MODERN pharmacy, it has been said, should be a successful combination of the best benefits of customer selection—within professional limits, of course—and confidential personal advice. Several features in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in recent times have dealt with improving the efficiency of pharmacy for the proprietors, the staff and the public. Some have been concerned with the need for staff training, and others have dealt with the modernisation of pharmacies. All have emphasised the need to improve service, increase business, win back sales that have been lost to other outlets, or create new business of a type that is wholly compatible with the best traditions of pharmacy.

There are certain goods and services that the public expect to find in their own local pharmacy, and if those are appropriately and successfully extended, then pharmacists will be better able to conduct their pharmacies in a professional manner. Space is a valuable commodity in a large pharmacy and in a smaller unit even more so. With rising overheads it is important that every square foot of space should make some contribution. Is there, then, a range of associated products that meet all those criteria? Clearly foot aids are an excellent example, for in them the chemist has all the advantages of modern merchandising plus continuous advertising, directing all-the-year-round business into the pharmacy and showing a satisfactory return upon a modest capital investment. Generally each item is clearly marked as to price and use, and the whole range may be displayed upon a compact unit that also has storage space for reserve stock. Pharmacy is the accepted and natural outlet for foot aids, primarily because the necessary advice is available and rightly so.

That does not mean that the pharmacist must personally supervise the sale of every packet of corn pads. It does mean, however, that he should ensure that one or more members of his staff has been instructed in the correct uses of the different types of products—how to distinguish, for example, between the needs for callus pad or bunion pad, and to know when a corn pad of the medicated or plain type is the item of choice. Nothing in the way of instruction or training, however efficient, should be allowed to replace the personal reassurance of the pharmacist whenever that appears to be necessary or advisable. Today the sale of foot aids represents substantial business that does not compete with other products.

### *How large is this potential market?*

Many inquiries looking into the incidence of foot troubles have been conducted by health, social, market-research and business associations, and it is generally agreed that around nine-tenths of the adult population suffer at some time or other from minor and painful foot conditions. Who, indeed, has not heard the expression "My feet are killing me"? However, it is also an established, if surprising, fact that only about one in ten sufferers from foot ailments do anything about alleviating their condition. It is also a fact that feet are thought to be taboo as a subject for discussion, or considered to be funny, and that is perhaps the reason so many people are shy about discussing their personal foot problems within the hearing of other shoppers. It was stated at a recent British Medical Association conference that 83 per cent. of girls between the ages of eleven and fifteen have ill-fitting shoes, and that about 75 per cent. suffer from hallux valgus (enlarged inflamed large toe joint) by the time they reach fifteen years of age. Apart from the troubles that so often follow the wearing of the so-called "high fashion" shoes there are also the problems associated with the wearing of shoes that are either ill-fitting or have become too short for the growing foot. The danger period is the stage of rapid growth in young adolescents when the true shoe size should be changed as often as every three months or so. Neglect at that stage of development can result in hammer toe or weakened arches.

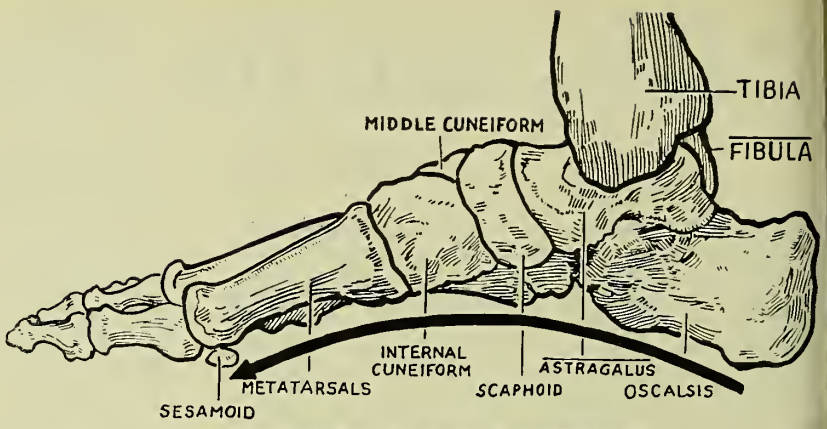



**Bones of the right foot. The arrow indicates the anterior metatarsal arch.**

The human foot has a most complex mechanism. Each foot has no less than twenty-six bones, with more than thirty articulating joints, maintained and moved by twenty muscles plus another thirteen originating in the lower leg. Is it any wonder that such a complex structure occasionally gives trouble?

Most foot aids may be supplied with confidence to any customer but some appliances require a specialised knowledge of the anatomy of the foot. Requests for such appliances should be referred without hesitation to the appropriately qualified person. An example is the special type of metal arch support available in a variety of styles for specific conditions. No difficulty arises with the simple type of arch support made of soft latex foam, for such supports are based on shoe size.

Pharmacists who have installed a foot-aids section have found that, by displaying the full range of products, they have established their authority in that field. Regular sales result, and impulse purchases, both for the shopper and for other members of the family, are easily made. When it becomes known that all the requirements are available plus acceptable advice where necessary, goodwill results, with regular business and, of course, many satisfied customers.



Lateral view of the right foot showing the longitudinal arch.

About two years ago the Scholl foot-exercise and fashion sandal was introduced to the British market. The sandal has been amazingly popular, and is a foot aid that meets almost every requirement. The toe flexing action in wear tones up muscles, loosens joints, straightens toes, stimulates circulation and helps to restore shapeliness to ankles. For almost every common foot trouble it is relevant for a preventive, relieving or correcting purpose. It is restful to wear after the more sophisticated shoes, yet sufficiently attractive in itself and fashionable. There are no technicalities in fitting beyond the need to supply the sandals one size smaller than the usual footwear. Because of the toning effect on the lower leg muscles, the purchaser should be advised to wear for short periods only to commence. Many pharmacies have found the sandal a welcome addition to business. The purists may quibble, but as the sandals are designed to promote foot health they may be regarded as suitable for sale in pharmacies, and in fact every advertisement directs this quite profitable business to the pharmacy. Admittedly the various colours, sizes and styles make a fairly large range but the sales justify the capital outlay.

Foot aids, in fine, are a growing market that legitimately belongs to pharmacy. Each pharmacist must decide for himself to what extent he is prepared to participate in it. Those who have decided to specialise in the field are enthusiastically satisfied with the results.

# FOOT PRODUCTS FOR COUNTER SALE

**Ample Supplies.**—Crown Corn Caps are offered in striking display boxes that immediately encourage sales. Edward Taylor, Ltd., Monton, Eccles, Manchester, state that wholesalers have ample supplies in readiness for the coming peak sales period.

**Perfumed Salts.**—From F. M. Langford, Ltd., 40 Wellclose Square, London, E.1, comes information on Frazone oxygenic bath salts. Delicately perfumed, Frazone is indicated for the relief of muscular aches and pains and tired feet. Packed in a blue and white carton, the bath salts form an attractive display when supported by colourful sales material.

**A New Range.**—A new foot product range is being introduced by Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough,


Bucks, consisting of self-adhesive corn pads in two varieties, thin and thick. Both are packed 12 pads in a carton. The cartons of self-adhesive chiropody felt (4 by 3 by $\frac{5}{16}$ in.) and ivy corn leaf have been redesigned. The corn pads and chiropody felt conform to Drug Tariff requirements. Johnson's foot powder has been reformulated and has a new medicated perfume. All packs except that for foot powder have the retail price printed on them. A counter merchandiser to display all products is available. It measures only 9 by 4½ in. at the base and is 9 in. high. Additionally there is a merchandiser to hold six tubes of Johnson's foot powder, designed to attract the extra summer business. Its base measures 4½ by 3 in. and the height is 9 in.

**Chemists Only.**—A selection of foot preparations supplied exclusively to chemists under the Carnation trade mark is offered by Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham. The company has added to the range Carnation foot powder in a polythene puffer pack and having the following formula:—Hexachlorophene 0·5 per cent., aluminium dihydroxy allantoinate 0·2 per cent., starch 27·0, sterilised talc 72·3 per cent.

**Foot Spray.**—A new addition to the Dr. Scholl range of foot aids issued by the Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 182 St. John Street, London, E.C.1, is an aerosol foot spray which is claimed to be an instantly effective deodorant for feet and shoes. Cool and refreshing when sprayed on the feet, it dries quickly and can be sprayed on during the day through nylon hose. It contains a fungicide and is an effective remedy for athlete's foot. The company state that tests have shown that in a shoe sprayed with it the growth of fungi is inhibited for a minimum of seven days and that fungi cannot survive in the shoe during that period. The propellent used is Isceon which does not support combustion. It is packed in 5-oz. containers in outers of six, making an attractive counter display.

# Treatment of the Feet

## How to advise the customer in the pharmacy

C. B. HOLLIDAY

A HEALTHY condition of the feet is still, even in the present motorised age, a necessity for the proper enjoyment of life, and whereas for most cases of discomfort due to verrucæ, corns, callouses, etc., the chiropodist is the person normally consulted, there are many minor conditions for which the pharmacist's advice is frequently sought.

### Tired Feet

Tired and aching feet are often met with, and in cases in which the discomfort is due to badly fitting footwear, or to some structural deficiency of the feet, little can be done other than to pass the patient over to the appropriate expert. The condition is, however, often associated with an excessive secretion of sweat (hyperhidrosis), and, when bacteria are present that decompose the sweat (bromidrosis), the odour produced can be both unpleasant and embarrassing.

Many products are available that can be recommended by the pharmacist for the prevention and alleviation of those conditions. Foot powders, consisting of substances that absorb excess perspiration, such as starch, talc, zinc stearate, often with a small amount of salicylic acid, are beneficial. Astringent solutions are useful, especially if they have a spirit base, and Burow's solution (solution of aluminium acetate) applied to the feet in suitable dilution, is particularly valuable. The inclusion of a deodorant and an antiseptic, such as hexachlorophene, may be useful to control any unpleasant odour, and aerosols are available from which the solution can be sprayed on to the soles after the feet have been carefully washed and thoroughly dried.

Sometimes a patient may suffer from an insufficient secretion of perspiration, and the skin of the feet, particularly of soles and heels, becomes dry and scaly. Such conditions are best treated by applying an emollient cream to restore the pliability and elasticity of the skin, and creams containing lanolin, olive oil, cod liver oil, etc., may be recommended. Heel fissures are often associated with the condition, and if not treated the can lead to inflammation and sepsis.

When the hardness of the skin becomes excessive (and that is usually exacerbated by pressure due to ill-fitting footwear), a callus results and in serious cases it needs treatment from a chiropodist. In its early stages, however, a callus may often be reduced by the judicious application of a suitable emollient, providing the source of the pressure is also removed.

### Chilblains

A problem facing all retail pharmacists sooner or later is how to advise the customer who suffers from chilblains. The advice must obviously depend on the symptoms, and especially the degree to which itching and inflammation are present. It is doubtful if anybody has yet devised a completely satisfactory cure for this distressing complaint.

In acutely inflamed cases of unbroken chilblains, cooling lotions may be indicated, and substances that will provide a mild counter-irritant and stimulating action, such as camphor, methyl salicylate and esters of nicotinic acid, have been found helpful. To relieve pain and itching, suitable analgesics and antipruritics are incorporated into ointments and creams, together with antiseptics to prevent infection.

A treatment that often assists the action of drugs in the control of chilblains is the use of foot baths of alternating hot and cold water, the feet being transferred from one to the other several times. Duration of immersion on average is one minute in each bath for a total time of 10-15 minutes. The treatment is intended to stimulate the peripheral circulation, of which the impairment is believed greatly to influence the incidence of chilblains.

### Fungus Infections

A condition of the feet upon which the pharmacist is frequently asked to give advice is athlete's foot, a fungus infection often associated with excess sweating of the feet, and causing a maceration of the skin usually manifested between the toes. Drugs used in the treatment of athlete's foot are legion, basically antiseptics and fungicides. Salicylic and benzoic acids, usually in the form of Whitfield's ointment, remain popular and apparently effective, but to some extent they have been replaced by fatty acids such as undecenoic, propionic and caprylic acids and their salts. Phenylmercuric nitrate and acetate are used in some proprietary ointments and powders, and dyestuffs, such as crystal violet and brilliant green, have their adherents.

It is probably fairly easy to get rid

of the surface fungus itself by using any of the above drugs, but it is not so easy to kill any underlying mycelium, or the spores that may lurk in the folds of the skin. From those causes the infection appears to flare up again some time after it has been thought to have been eradicated.

Scrupulous attention to hygiene of the feet is essential, together with prolonged treatment, using creams, powders and sprays. Intractable cases should always be referred to the chiropodist or physician, particularly if the condition is complicated by infection of the nail (onychomycosis).

### Treatment by the Chiropodist

There remain certain conditions of the feet about which the pharmacist's advice is sometimes requested, but which he is not altogether qualified to deal with, otherwise than superficially. Corns, conditions affecting the nail plate or sulcus, abnormalities of nail growth, ulcers of the feet, verruca pedis, etc., are the province of the chiropodist, and a close co-operation by the pharmacist with local chiropodists can often be of considerable mutual benefit. The average chiropodist is today a highly trained and skilled practitioner, and the standards set by the profession have done a great deal to improve general foot conditions, especially in old people. The pharmacist can gain nothing but goodwill from any customer to whom he recommends chiropodial treatment for the above abnormalities, which can be extremely distressing.

# A Symposium on Emulsions

## COSMETIC CHEMISTS MEET AT HARROGATE

EIGHT papers were discussed at a symposium on emulsions arranged by the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain and held at Harrogate, Yorks, March 30 to April 1. Members attending, among whom were a number from the Continent and the United States of America, were given a civic welcome by the mayor.

### Predicting Changes

The first paper, by MR. P. SHERMAN, M.Sc., F.R.I.C. (Unilever research laboratory, Welwyn, Herts), dealt with methods of predicting changes in the rheological properties of emulsions on ageing. Since the relationship between viscosity at a given rate of shear and mean globule size was the same for both freshly prepared and aged pseudoplastic emulsions, he said, the fall in viscosity when an emulsion aged through globule coalescence could be established. The drop was calculated from viscosity curves constructed for fresh emulsions of the same composition but with variable mean globule size, the only restriction being that the limits of size distribution should not change too drastically during ageing. The rate-constant governing the increase in mean globule size could be determined from simple tests extending over a few days. That made it possible to predict what the globule size would be at any future time. In turn the corresponding viscosity could be derived from the viscosity/mean-globule size curves. Experimental and theoretical data showed good agreement, thus eliminating the need to resort to accelerated ageing techniques of questionable value. Discussing his paper, Mr. Sherman pointed out that the smaller the particle size the greater was the effect on viscosity, but often such particles were unnoticed, tending to "disappear" and so cause a decrease in viscosity. Attempts to produce particles of less than 1 micron were probably a waste of time, because "within a few days they will be back to a large size." The speaker told MR. M. J. THORNTON, who asked if the type of emulsifying agents had any effect, that they changed the coalescence rates, which were often dependent upon whether the emulsifying agents were formed in layers of one molecule or more round the globules.

The second paper, presented by MR. J. M. KLAP (Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent), was on the importance of perfumes in emulsion formulations. Perfumes could affect viscosity, texture, stability and colour in emulsified products and could inactivate functional ingredients and cause changes in skin sensitivity. Perfuming a new emulsion product had to be treated as part of the development project and not regarded as an afterthought. He gave examples illustrating the effects of perfume raw materials on different types of emulsions. Most perfumes were chemically active. Many had surface activity. They should not be treated as inert substances. Agreeing with MR. C. PARRY (Leicester school of pharmacy), he said care was necessary when including ultra-violet absorbers in formulations; some appeared able to absorb only a certain amount of UV light and were then no longer active. Oil-in-water emulsions appeared generally to have a "depressing" effect on perfumes. The total sensory effect of a product resulted both from the odour of the perfume and from the materials used in manufacturing the preparation.

In a paper by MESSRS. C. A. ANDERSON (wool research laboratory, Belmont, Geelong, Australia), and E. V. TRUTER (textile chemistry laboratory, Leeds University), presented by MR. TRUTER, on the hydrolysis of wax-esters in emulsions, it was pointed out that determining the interfacial tensions of benzene solutions of wax esters against aqueous solutions revealed that the esters were not surface-active. Nor were ester/alcohol complexes formed at the interface. The experimental evidence suggested that the hydroxyl ion was adsorbed at the oil/water interface. The extremely weak surface-activity of the wax ester was a sufficient explanation of the difficulty encountered in hydrolysing wax esters in oil-in-water emulsions. In water-in-oil emulsions, however, the hydrolytic mechanism required that the hydroxyl ion should be able to penetrate into the interfacial phase. Why the same system should form interfacial phases having different structures was not clear. The problem, as well as the details, of the molecular organisation of the water-in-oil emulsion interfacial phase were interesting research projects that remained to be tackled. When it was suggested that in some of their results it was the glassware that was affecting the results, Dr. Truter said that that possibility had been considered, but he felt that there was somewhere a factor that had not been fully appreciated.

### Sensitising Emulsions

"Cationic Emulsifiers in Cosmetics," was the title of a paper presented by MR. K. M. GODFREY, B.Sc., A.R.I.C. (Armour Hess Chemicals, Ltd., Leeds), who reviewed the properties of various cationic surface-active chemicals as emulsifiers, and the methods of making use of them. Sensitising emulsions to break on contact with surfaces to which they were applied had, he said, particular interest to the formulator of cosmetic products. Cationic surface-active chemicals could be used to produce oil-in-water and water-in-oil emulsions, but the water-in-oil system, "favoured by surface-active chemicals of low HLB (hydrophilic/lipophilic balance) value," could be sensitised to a greater degree than oil-in-water emulsions containing high HLB emulsifiers.

"An Approach to Emulsion Formulation" was the title of a paper by MR. B. W. BURT, F.P.S., D.B.A. (school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology). He described experiments designed to develop practical exercises for under-graduate and post-graduate teaching in an attempt t link an academic approach to pha equilibria with the practical proble of emulsion formulation. The fir series of experiments concerned mi tures of cresols, soap and water, an emphasiscd the importance of pha identification. The second concern the stability of emulsions of oil, wat and a pair of non-ionic emulgents. Th results tended to confirm the usefulne of the HLB concept. MR. R. I STEPHENS (Philips-Duphar) asked if th lysol system was "temperature de pendent." MR. BURT agreed that it wa A preparation that he had brough for demonstration purposes had, i fact, changed owing to the col weather.

### Paint Industry Techniques

A paper on "The Influence of Lano lin Derivatives on the Dispersion o Pigments in Non-aqueous Liquids" b MESSRS. L. I. CONRAD and H. F. MASC and MISS SHIRLEY A. DE RAGON wa discussed by MR. CONRAD (America Cholesterol Products, Inc., Edison, Nev Jersey, United States) who said that th authors had taken and adopted labora tory procedures used in the paint in dustry, including modified, wet, an flow-point techniques. Such procedure revealed a significant pigment and de flocculating activity for lanolin de rivatives when used as additives. The wet and flow-point measurements pro vided quantitative data that could b used to determine efficient additive/ pigment ratios for each system studied. Because of the specific action of th wetting additives no single lanolin de rivative could be recommended for all pigment/vehicle systems, but an ideal dispersing aid might utilise a combination of those surface-active materials. When it was pointed out the lanolin derivatives in the test had different physical properties, raising the question whether the increased viscosity of one of the compounds might influence the results, MR. CONRAD replied that the materials used covered a cross-section of a whole range of molecules available in varying characteristics.

DR. G. HODGSON, M.B.E. (lecturer in dermatology, Welsh National School of Medicine), in presenting "Some Principles and Difficulties of Topical Treatment in Dermatology," appealed to cosmetic chemists to assist in providing compounds useful in treating dermatological conditions. He said that the practice of dermatology did not depend as much as formerly upon topical applications, but the new preparations had not solved many of the problems of treatment, and some had brought new difficulties. He showed slides demonstrating that topical steroids used under occlusive polythene dressings to increase hydration and permeability might, in established eczema or psoriasis, cause severe local degeneration of collagen with epidermal thinning, skin stretching ("striae") and bruising, in addition to systemic absorption effects. The treatment of

elanosis with bleaching agents, or onobenzyl ether of hydroquinone, as clinically and cosmetically unisfactory, as was that of depigmention using methoxypsoralens or disising agents as dihydroxyacetone. e asked cosmetic chemists to provide preparation for the treatment of degmentation. None of the materials at resent available provided the required in colour. Further research was eeded to provide the shades that ould be varied to suit individuals. Dr. odgson told a questioner that prearations similar to surgical scrubs and sed on hexachlorophene were used r the treatment of acne and appeared be well tolerated, but he had seen wo cases where reactions had occurred dicating some sensitivity near hair nargins. To MR. B. CHAMBERS (Marhon, Ltd.), who wanted to know about e causes of irritation associated with andruff, he said it was fair to say we don't know what dandruff is." t was often related to skin infection, which in turn could give rise to irritaon.

**ackaging Principles**

Packaging could cost 1½-2½ times he amount spent on a product, said MR. C. E. HIGGS, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Leeds) enarging upon his "Evaluation of the Requirements and Problems in the Packaging of Emulsions." Good packng applied three principles: The marketing principle (the pack must produce a saleable unit); the technical principle (the pack must contain the product, and continue to do so in an acceptable way for an acceptable period); and the commercial principle (the pack must be economic). MR. D. E. HERRING (E. R. Howard, Ltd.) wanted to know what value could be placed on storage tests in standard plastic bottles when it was intended to use plastic bottles from special moulds that were not usually available until a late stage of production. He also sought comments on the various plastic packaging materials and wads. MR. HIGGS said that he usually carried out product/pack compatibility tests in bottles of similar composition to the intended bottle. The bottle normally chosen for tests was the one "that took up the least room." Wads were similarly available in a wide variety, ranging from composition cork, paper board to impregnated materials and natural and synthetic rubbers.

**Exhibition**

In the adjacent exhibition hall, the Society of Cosmetic Chemists sponsored its second cosmetic industry exhibition. Exhibitors included CONSOLIDATED VACUUM CORPORATION, who demonstrated, through their agents, BELL & HOWELL, LTD., 14 Commercial Road, Woking, Surrey, high-vacuum centrifugal molecular stills. CRODA, LTD., Cowick Hall, Snaith, Goole, Yorks, demonstrated their Crodafos and Volpo ranges of emulsifiers and offered formulations of cosmetic products. FLEXILE METAL CO., LTD., Bessemer Drive, Stevenage, Herts, offered machinery for filling and sealing plastic tubes, and FLEXITAINERS, LTD., Bessemer Drive, Stevenage, Herts, demonstrated a wide range of decorated plastic tubes and caps. LAUTIER FILS, LTD., Power Road, Chiswick, London, W.4, concentrated upon "Powerpak" a soap additive, claimed to act as perfume fixative, smoothing agent and blender, having anti-oxidant properties. By reducing perfume concentration it was claimed to save cost. J. H. LITTLE & CO., LTD., 43 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1, offered cosmetic raw materials including ammonium, triethanolamine, monoethanolamine, sodium and magnesium salts of sulphated fatty alcohols and ethylene oxide condensates. LUSTROID, LTD., Kingston Road, Raynes Park, London, S.W.20, had on show five new cosmetic containers including a compact, a partitioned mascara box, and containers for rouge, eye-shadow and compact refills. THOMSON & JOSEPH, LTD., 46 Watling Street, Radlett, Herts, drew attention to their pearl pigmenting materials.

# DRUG-RECEPTOR INTERACTIONS

## Symposium at Chelsea School of Pharmacy

ABOUT 250 chemists and pharmacologists, many of them from overseas, attended a symposium on the "Interaction of Drugs with Receptors" held at Chelsea College of Science and Advanced Technology, April 5-8. There were four sections: Theories of drug-receptor interaction; interaction of drugs with cholinergic receptors; interaction of drugs with adrenergic receptors, and models of drug-receptor interactions.

**Concept and Applications**

"Receptors" is the name given to the specific constituents of tissues with which drugs interact to bring about a biological response, but the concept, originated by J. N. Langley in 1937, is hypothetical. Application of the laws of science to drug-receptor interactions was discussed in lectures by PROFESSORS E. J. ARIENS (University of Nijmegen, Holland) and W. D. M. PATON (University of Oxford), and in shorter communications by DRS. R. B. BARLOW and R. P. STEPHENSON (University of Edinburgh Medical School), R. F. FURCHGOTT (State University of New York), D. MACKAY (University of Leeds School of Medicine) and J. M. VAN ROSSUM (University of Nijmegen).

The classical theory of drug action, elaborated by A. J. Clark in 1937, assumed that a drug combined reversibly with its specific receptor according to the law of mass action, producing an effect directly proportional to the concentration of the drug-receptor complex formed (i.e., to the number of receptors occupied). The theory did not explain why some drugs are antagonists, some agonists [substances combining with a receptor to produce a response] and some between the two, being capable of stimulating but unable to produce a maximum response in the tissue. To account for the existence of those partial agonists, Ariëns in 1954 and Stephenson in 1956 concluded that the activity of a drug does not solely depend on its ability to be absorbed by a receptor at its site of action, but also on some other property (less easy to visualise) which determines the effectiveness of the drug-receptor complex in providing a biological stimulus.

PROFESSOR PATON described his "rate" theory of drug-receptor interaction as opposed to the "occupation" theories of Ariëns and Stephenson. He suggested that the rate of association of the drug with its receptors is directly related to the response. If that is so, work based on the "occupation" theory is not invalidated, because the rate constant for the break-up of the drug-receptor complex is analogous to "intrinsic activity" or "efficacy." PROFESSOR B. BELLEAU (University of Ottawa, Canada) pointed out that the theories previously described suffered from not providing an interpretation of the chemical and physical properties of a drug molecule acting on a receptor. He described a theory based on changes, brought about by the drug molecules, occurring in the conformation (the three dimensional shape) of the receptor protein. He illustrated his ideas with structure-activity relationships among drugs acting on muscarinic-type receptors.

# OPEN EVENING

## Demonstrations and Prizes

FOR so much planning and preparation as was put in for Chelsea's "open evening" on May 5 at which parents were shown the scope of work at the school of pharmacy the response was disappointingly small. Those who attended were rewarded with a better service of information, with typed legends amplified by personal explanations. In particular the pharmacognosy exhibits were topical in being related to the degree course which Chelsea hopes soon to be providing.

Later in the evening Professor Beckett presided at the presentation of prizes to students by Mr. A. C. Pearce (president, Chelsea Pharmacy Association).

Prizewinners were:—*First year*: Smith, Kline & French, Western Pharmacists' Association and Parke, Davis & Co., prizes, N. F. Kerslake; Boots prize, G. H. Wilson; Timothy Whites & Taylors' prize, H. B. Davis. *Second year*: Pfizer, Boots and Squibb prizes, Miss C. Keller; Timothy Whites & Taylors' prize, D. A. Walker; Evans prize, J. S. Wallington. *Third year*: Boots and Timothy Whites & Taylors' prizes, R. P. Enever; Beecham prize, G. T. Tucker; Ciba prize, A. N. Goldstein; Upjohn prize (for non-academic contribution to school), Miss P. P. Brown. PROFESSOR BECKETT said the school was seeking fruitful liaison with certain hospitals in production and technology. It was planning Master degrees in biopharmacy. It was proud of many academic successes, including three First-class Honours graduates and eight Ph.D.'s. MR. PEARCE expressed concern at students' seeming lack of affection for general practice and stressed that the "image" of pharmacy was only strong in relation to its public acceptance. The pharmacist must be present in the National Health Service and must be seen to be present.

# GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

**Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 503.**

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## ANODESYN suppositories and ointment

MANUFACTURER: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

DESCRIPTION: *Suppositories* containing 0·2 per cent. of bronopol; 0·25 per cent. of ephedrine hydrochloride; 0·5 per cent. of lignocaine hydrochloride, and 0·5 per cent. of allantoin in a bland emollient base. *Ointment* containing 0·25 per cent. of ephedrine hydrochloride, 0·25 per cent. of lignocaine hydrochloride, and 0·5 per cent. of allantoin in a soothing excipient.

INDICATIONS: Hæmorrhoids and allied ano-rectal conditions. The *suppositories* are particularly recommended for "internal" hæmorrhoids and the *ointment* for "external" hæmorrhoids and pruritus.

METHOD OF USE: One *suppository* or an application of the *ointment* night and morning and after bowel movement.

HOW SUPPLIED: *Suppositories* in packs of twelve and seventy-two. *Ointment* in tube of 25 gm. with applicator nozzle.

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## TOLANASE tablets

MANUFACTURER: Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: White, uncoated, scored tablets containing tolazamide. Available in two strengths: 100 mgm. ($\frac{5}{16}$ in. diameter) and 250 mgm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter).

Oral hypoglycæmic agent.

INDICATIONS: Maturity onset diabetes.

DOSAGE: The patient should be started on a dose of 100-250 mgm. once a day, taken at breakfast time.

SIDE EFFECTS: A few patients may experience gastro-intestinal disturbances: STORAGE: In a cool, dry place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 100 and 500 tablets (both strengths).

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1965.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## KANFOTREX ointment

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Dermatological ointment of a vanishing cream type containing 0·5 per cent. of amphomycin, 0.5 per cent. of kanamycin and 1 per cent. of hydrocortisone.

INDICATIONS: Allergic eczemas and dermatitis; Besnier's prurigo; neurodermatitis; pruritus ani, vulvæ or scroti; pyoderma; pityriasis simplex; folliculitis; impetigo; ulcer of the leg; infected traumatic wounds, and infections of the auditory meatus and anterior nares.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Not to be used in the eye.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied twice a day, though may be used more often at first.

SHELF LIFE: Three years.

HOW SUPPLIED: In tubes of 5 and 15 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## KANTREXIL suspension

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow suspension containing in each 15 mils 300 mgm. of kanamycin activity (as the sulphate), 1,500 mgm. of activated attapulgite, 75 mgm. of pectin and 750 mgm. of bismuth carbonate.

INDICATIONS: Gastro-enteritis, when specific therapy and symptomatic control are of equal importance.

DOSAGE: *Adults:* One tablespoonful (15 mils) every six hours. In severe cases, every four hours at first. *Children* (6-12 years): At first two to three teaspoonfuls (10-15 mils) followed by two teaspoonfuls (10 mils) every four to six hours. (1-6 years): At first one to two teaspoonfuls (5-10 mils) followed by one teaspoonful (5 mils) every four to six hours.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 4 and 16 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1965.

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## KINIDIN DURULES tablets

MANUFACTURER: Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets, each containing 0·25 gm. of quinidine bisulphate (equivalent to 0·2 gm. of quinidine sulphate) in a plastic tablet base which permits controlled release of the active substance over a period of six hours.

INDICATIONS: Disturbances of cardiac rhythm: extra systoles; paroxysmal auricular tachycardia; atrial fibrillation and flutter and ventricular paroxysmal tachycardia.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Presence of acute infections or toxic conditions, untreated cardiac insufficiency.

DOSAGE: The tablets should be swallowed whole. *See manufacturer's literature.*

SIDE EFFECTS: As for quinidine therapy. Allergic reactions may occur, in which case quinidine therapy should be stopped immediately.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of thirty and 100 tablets.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1965 (hospitals only).

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## SOFRAMYCIN eye drops and ointment

MANUFACTURER: Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: *Drops* (Gutt. framycetin, B.N.F.) containing 0·5 per cent. of framycetin in a sterile, buffered, isotonic aqueous solution. *Ointment* (Oculent. framycetin, B.N.F.) containing 0·5 per cent. of framycetin in a sterile, greasy base.

INDICATIONS: Bacterial conjunctivitis and blepharitis; styes; corneal abrasions; prophylactically following removal of foreign bodies. Also indicated for corneal ulcers (alone or as a complement to the use of Soframycin by subconjunctival injection).

METHOD OF USE: *Drops:* Two drops should be instilled every one to two hours reducing to three times a day. *Ointment:* Should be used three times daily and at bedtime.

HOW SUPPLIED: *Drops* in 5-mil dropper bottle. *Ointment* in 3·5-gm. tube.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## KANTREX capsules

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow, hard gelatine capsules, imprinted "Bristol," each containing 250 mgm. of kanamycin sulphate activity (as the sulphate). Wide spectrum antibiotic.

INDICATIONS: Severe gastro-intestinal infections, where elimination of the specific organism is of prime importance; preoperative bowel sterilisation; elimination of carrier states and hepatic coma.

DOSAGE: Four to eight capsules daily in divided doses. Bowel sterilisation: The suggested dosage regimen is 1 gm. per hour for four hours, followed by 1 gm. every 6 hours for 36-72 hours.

PRECAUTIONS: For oral use only. Not for use in systemic infections as the drug is not absorbed from the alimentary tract.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of thirty and 100 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## TETREX capsules

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Orange and yellow hard gelatine capsules, imprinted "Bristol," each containing tetracycline phosphate complex equivalent to 250 mgm. tetracycline activity.

INDICATIONS: All tetracycline sensitive infections.

DOSAGE: The usual adult dosage is one capsule every six hours.

STORAGE: Should be kept in a cool atmosphere.

HOW SUPPLIED: In packs of sixteen, 100 and 1,000 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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## ALKADONNA gel.

MANUFACTURER: Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Gel containing in each teaspoonful 0·3425 gm. of magnesium trisilicate, 2·15 mils of aluminium hydroxide gel, 0·1735 mil of tincture of belladonna and peppermint water to 5 mils.

INDICATIONS: Peptic ulcer, hyperacidity, reflex spastic of colon, nervous dyspepsia, and pregnancy sickness.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to belladonna.

DOSAGE: One or two teaspoonfuls as required or three times a day.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 4 fl. oz. and 1 litre.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7.

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## CITANEST 4 per cent. topical

MANUFACTURER: Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., King George's Avenue, Watford, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: 4 per cent. w/v aqueous solution of Citanest (prilocaine) hydrochloride. Coloured red and containing 0·1 per cent. of methyl parahydroxybenzoate. Sterilised by autoclaving. *pH* is 6·6–6·8.
Local anæsthetic.

INDICATIONS: Mucosal surface analgesia (designed for bronchoscopy, oropharyngeal analgesia, odontology).

DOSAGE: Maximum permitted adult dose may be as high as 10 mils. For children proportionately less according to the patient's weight. Applied to mucosa by means of spray and/or swab.

HOW SUPPLIED: In box of ten 25-mil bottles.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## FUCIDIN ointment

MANUFACTURER: Leo Laboratories, Ltd., Hayes Gate House, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Ointment containing 2 per cent. of sodium fusidate in a neutral ointment base.

INDICATIONS: All skin lesions in which *Staphylococcus aureus* is present as the primary or secondary pathogen.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied to lesions covered by a protective dressing once a day. To uncovered lesions apply three times daily.

PRECAUTIONS: Care should be taken not to introduce the ointment into the eyes.

HOW SUPPLIED: In tubes of 10 and 25 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## TOTOMYCIN syrup

MANUFACTURER: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

DESCRIPTION: Pleasantly flavoured syrup containing the equivalent of 125 mgm. of tetracycline hydrochloride in each 5 mils.

INDICATIONS: Respiratory, urinary tract, venereal and soft-tissue infections.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Patients suspected of being allergic to tetracycline.

DOSAGE: *Children* (up to 2 years): 50-250 mgm.; (2 to 4 years): 250-500 mgm.; (4 to 8 years): 500-750 mgm.; (8 to 14 years): 750-1,500 mgm. *Adults* (and children over 14 years): 1,000-2,000 mgm.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 60 and 500 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 15, 1965

## FABAHISTIN suspension

MANUFACTURER: Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany. DISTRIBUTOR: FBA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Burrell Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Orange coloured, orange flavoured suspension containing 50 mgm. of mebhydrolin napadisylate in each 5 mils. (Orange coloured, sugar coated *tablets*, each containing 50 mgm. of mebhydrolin napadisylate are already available.) Antihistamine.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of allergic conditions.

DOSAGE: *Adults:* 100-300 mgm. daily. *Children* (up to 2 years): 50-100 mgm. daily; (2-5 years) 50-150 mgm. daily; (5-10 years) 100-200 mgm. daily, in divided doses.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 4 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7. Recommended on prescription only.

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## LEDERMYCIN ointment

MANUFACTURER: Lederle Laboratories Division, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

DESCRIPTION: Pale yellow, greasy ointment containing 0·5 per cent. of Ledermycin (demethylchlortetracycline).

INDICATIONS: Treatment of superficial pyogenic infections of the skin, for example wounds, abrasions and in surgery.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied to the affected area twice daily.

SHELF LIFE: Three years.

HOW SUPPLIED: In tube of 20 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1965.

# NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

KANFOTREX.—*Constituents:* Kanamycin, amphomycin and hydrocortisone in an oil-in-water ointment base. Kanamycin is an antibiotic effective against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms and, as it is not absorbed when applied locally, it does not produce any systemic side-effects. Amphomycin, an antibiotic obtained from cultures of *Streptomyces canus*, is active mainly against Gram-positive organisms. It resembles bacitracin in its antibacterial properties, but is more stable in aqueous solution. Whilst those antibiotics are of value in infected skin conditions, that value is increased by the addition of hydrocortisone, which controls any associated inflammatory, allergic or pruritic symptoms.

KANTREXIL. — *Constituents:* Kanamycin sulphate, activated attapulgite, pectin and bismuth carbonate. This product is intended for the treatment of gastro-intestinal infections, and contains both antibacterial and adsorbent drugs. Kanamycin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, similar to streptomycin and neomycin in general properties, but more effective. Although soluble in water, the drug is not absorbed when given orally, and so does not have any systemic side-effects. Kanamycin is unlikely to cause any local irritation of the alimentary tract, and nausea is uncommon. Attapulgite is a native magnesium aluminium silicate that has the general adsorbent properties of kaolin, but to a markedly greater extent. It can adsorb and so remove the toxins formed by entero-bacteria and viruses. Pectin also has some adsorbent properties, but is included mainly for its gelling effect. When the bowel contents are unduly fluid, it takes up excess water and so restores normal consistency. The inclusion of bismuth carbonate is a return to older therapy, as the drug once had a high reputation in gastro-intestinal disorders by virtue of its local protective effects.

TETREX.—*Constituent:* Tetracycline phosphate complex. The clinical effectiveness of tetracycline in adequate dose is well established, but it is known that some patients absorb the drug less completely than others, and that blood-levels of tetracycline may vary in patients receiving identical doses. It is stated that more effective and consistent absorption can be achieved by exhibiting the drug as a phosphate complex, and Tetrex is formulated on that basis. Double-blind cross-over studies have confirmed that higher and more consistent blood-levels can be obtained with such a complex than with tetracycline hydrochloride, and there is also evidence that the tetracycline phosphate complex is absorbed more effectively than are the related oxy- and chlortetracyclines.

# NEW COMPANIES

**P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office**

AQUARPORT CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

K. A. BAXTER (CHEMIST), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Margaret B. Baxter and Donald W. T. Baxter, M.P.S. R.O.: 1 Straits, Easton, Portland.

F. A. BILLINGTON (SOHO), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on business as retail and wholesale chemists, etc. Directors: Harold E. T. Hick, M.P.S., Frederick A. Billington, M.P.S., and Beryl E. Billington. R.O.: Price Street Precint, Smethwick, 41.

BRIGHTER-KLEEN (CHEMICALS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Thomas J. Graham, John A. Graham and Mary M. Graham. R.O.: 37 Laburnham Avenue, Huyton-with-Roby.

G.E.M. CHEMISTS (LEEDS), LTD. (P.C.). Capital £1,000. Directors: Jeffrey A. Breslaw, M.P.S., and Sheila F. J. Breslaw. R.O.: 7 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.

WM. PATTINSON PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To acquire the business of a retail chemist and pharmacist at the Cattle Market, Hexham, Northumberland, etc. Directors: Sidney A. Wells, M.P.S., Lily Wells and John M. Wells, M.P.S.

# Veterinary Pharmacy Over Two Centuries

## FORMATIVE YEARS IN ANIMAL MEDICINE EDUCATION

VETERINARY pharmacy in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was the subject of an address given by MR. J. W. BARBER-LOMAX, M.A., B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., to the Harrow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at Amersham, Bucks, on March 9. Mr. Barber-Lomax, who is administrative officer and veterinary historian to the Wellcome Historical Museum and Library, also showed early veterinary publications.

Those practising animal medicine in the early years of the eighteenth century were among the lowest and most ignorant men, said the speaker. Two classes of men were engaged in treating the diseases of animals at that time. One—the farrier—was concerned with horses, the other—the cow-leech, or cattle doctor—confined himself mainly to cattle and sheep. Both were noted for their "astonishing ignorance and audacity." The system of education, or rather training, was by apprenticeship. At its conclusion the master presented the trainee with his nostrums and secrets. As the century proceeded, however, some of those men were writing in a semi-scientific manner, borrowing their anatomy and physiology from the medical profession. An advanced school of thought, was in fact, arising among them.

### Outbreak of Rinderpest

On the outbreak of cattle plague, or rinderpest, in 1714, Thomas Bates, F.R.S. (surgeon to the Royal Household) was called in to report upon the disease and to decide whether it was contagious. He found the cow leeches too ignorant to give him any help. A subsequent outbreak of rinderpest in 1745, which lasted for twelve years and caused untold deaths, only served to confirm the helplessness of those who claimed to be guardians of the health of farm livestock, and who awakened some of the more intelligent landowners and noblemen to the need for some system of education in animal medicine. Physicians were called on to help eradicate the cattle plague, but their fear of losing professional dignity by engaging in serious study of disease in animals effectively prevented them from giving help that was of lasting good or of establishing an enlightened class of practitioner.

The surgeons had fewer misgivings, for they had less dignity to preserve, and there was under-employment in their ranks. Among the surgeons who wrote on veterinary matters during the century were Gibson, Bracken, Bartlet, Osmer, Wallis and Taplin. One, William Gibson, published the "Farriers Dispensatory," the first veterinary pharmacopœia in the English language. Gibson was born about 1680. He served as a surgeon in 1714 in Colonel Tyrell's Regiment of Foot and later in Colonel Charles Churchill's regiment, the 16th Dragoons. During his short service with the latter regiment he gained some insight into the diseases and injuries of horses. On being demobilised, Gibson settled at Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, as a veterinary practitioner. He remained at that address until he died in 1750, building up a large practice. Apparently during all that time he had veterinary charge of the army in London. Gibson described his "dispensatory" which appeared in 1721, as a supplement to his first book the "Farrier's New Guide" (1720). It ran through four editions, the last in 1734. Basis of Gibson's Dispensatory, according to Sir Frederick Smith, was De Quincey's "London Dispensatory," together with receipts drawn from Blunderville, Ruini, Markham and Sollysel (seventeenth century veterinary writers) and, said Mr. Barber-Lomax, must have been a godsend to those animal practitioners who could read. The "Farrier's Dispensatory" comprised three parts (1) A description of the medicinal "simples" commonly used in the diseases of horses, with their virtues and manner of operation, distributed into proper classes; (2) the preparations of simples and (3) the medicinal compositions and recipes. Finally, Gibson presented an index of all the medicines, simple and compound, in the book and a table of diseases, giving the proper remedy in each case. Gibson's "Materia Medica" was divided into alteratives, evacuators and restoratives, as one would expect from the period of its publication, and he covered also strengtheners, narcotics and topics. Examples of his recommendations that were quite foreign to practice today were peacocks dung, aethiops mineral and mithridatum. Gibson's version of that universal remedy was that of the London Dispensatory. It contained about forty-seven ingredients, including saffron, frankincense, turpentine, white pepper, opium, red rose leaves, skinks, canary and honey.

### Bridges' Secret Remedies

Jeremiah Bridges, who described himself as a farrier and anatomist, published in 1757 a work entitled "No Foot No Horse," in which he wrote both on the anatomy of the equine foot and on diseases and their cures. Bridges delivered an annual course of lectures at his "shop" at the Bucephalus Head, Leicester Fields, London, and appeared to have been a more humane man than most of his contemporaries. He was opposed to excessive bleeding at a period when venesection was in full vogue; he was opposed to indiscriminate purgation and, advised nursing the patient. He also impressed the need for studying the case before prescribing, avoiding the unnecessary use of drugs. Unfortunately Bridges did not divulge the composition of his remedies, telling the reader that they "may be had from him in Leicester Fields and can be sent to any part of England."

Edward Snape, farrier to George III, published in 1791 a "Practical Treatise on Farriery," etc. Some of his remedies were mediaeval, such as 4 oz of powdered oyster shells boiled in 3 pints of urine (for the treatment of flatulent colic), some were extraordinary, such as the administration of lime glass boiled with three sheets of good writing paper in cases of superpurgation, while some were absurd, such as using, as a preventative of inflammation of the bowels, water in which quicksilver had been boiled.

### London Veterinary College Founded

The year 1791 also saw the foundation of the London Veterinary College. Britain had lagged behind the Continent in establishing such a college. First college to be instituted was at Lyons, France, in 1761. There followed twenty more in Europe before the London College opened its doors. The London Committee of the Odiham, Hants, Agricultural Society formed the Veterinary College, London, in February 1791. Chosen as the first professor to take charge of the College School was Charles Vial de Saint Bel, an *emigré* Frenchman who had been trained as a veterinarian at the Lyons School. Saint Bel's planned curriculum catered for lectures on botany and pharmacy, on natural philosophy and chemistry. The pupils would be required to pass some time in the pharmacy, where they would be instructed in the art of mixing medicines.

At the same time the work of reforming and simplifying the veterinary pharmacopœia would be undertaken. Saint Bel's plan was accepted, and in the three-year curriculum he then prepared the second-year pupils to be instructed in pharmacy, materia medica and botany (as relating to veterinary medicine). It was also arranged for a medical experimental committee to be set up, comprising leading physicians and surgeons, to discover by experiment the effects of medicines upon different animals purchased for the purpose.

Hardly had the new college opened its doors, and the sole professor (Saint Bel) started to lecture, than catastrophe struck. Saint Bel died, it is believed from glanders. For the next six months the pupils ran the college infirmary and presumably the pharmacy. One of them, Bracy Clark, had already served seven years' apprenticeship to a surgeon in Worcester before he entered the College, and had studied botany and chemistry, among other subjects. It was more than possible that he was in charge of the pharmacy, for when a new professor, Edward Coleman, was appointed, Clark was put in charge of the department as a pupil assistant. Clark quarrelled with Coleman after five months and it was not known who looked after the College pharmacy after his departure. No doubt other pupils were given the charge in turn. Professor Coleman, whose veterinary knowledge when he took office was nil would allow no animal but the horse to be studied and treated during his forty-five years' period of office.

e persuaded the College governors t the diseases of the horse were few d easily mastered and that all the ugs needed could be carried in the istcoat pocket. His pupils received e of charge some training in materia edica in the London teaching hospi- ls, under an arrangement made by hn Hunter after Saint Bel's death. Francis Cupiss began as a com- under at the college and qualified in 22. Subsequently he practised at Diss Norfolk and advertised his "con- itution balls" so successfully that he ade a fortune. William Morton was nother outstanding figure in the his- ry of the college. When Cupiss left e college in 1822 Morton obtained e appointment as clerk and dispenser us rendered vacant. Morton had been pprenticed to a druggist at Tiverton, evon, and from 1819 to 1822 had orked with a firm of wholesale chem- ts in London. His bent lay in the direction of chemistry, and in 1826 he began teaching materia medica and pharmacy to the pupils, though on an unofficial basis. Although the original college curriculum specified instruction in the two subjects, Coleman would not agree to their being taught in the college, and Morton held his classes in his own house on a private basis, though with the professor's approval. Attendance of students was optional.

Two years later Coleman was persuaded to allow the students to study chemistry by attending the lectures in that subject at St. Georges' Hospital. Although Morton offered to provide instruction on the college premises in order to avoid the waste of time involved in walking across London, his principal would not allow it. Morton thereupon started private extra-curricular chemistry classes as well as his materia medica and pharmacy classes, and they were well attended. The classes continued for ten years—in fact until Morton became professor of chemistry in the college—first holder of a new chair created after Coleman's death in 1839.

In 1836 Morton produced the first of many admirable contributions to veterinary knowledge. It dealt with the physiological action and methods of detection of "the more energetic poisons." In 1837 he published "A Manual of Pharmacy for the Students of Veterinary Medicine." It was a small work (188 pp.) of immense help to generations of students, and by 1868, the year of Morton's death, it had passed through seven editions and was then a book of nearly 600 pages. Morton was thus known as the first instructor in modern veterinary pharmacy and materia medica, and his work was of inestimable benefit to the London College in particular and the veterinary profession in general.

# NEW LABORATORY APPARATUS

## 1965 "Labex" proves "most successful of series"

THE fifth Laboratory Apparatus and Materials Exhibition, held at Earls Court, London, March 29 to April 2, was described by the organisers as the most successful since its inception. Attendance (17,172) was almost one-third higher than at the previous exhibition in 1963. There were nearly 150 exhibitors, and many new ideas and designs were demonstrated. Among exhibitors showing items of pharmaceutical interest were:—

BAIRD & TATLOCK group of companies, 14 St. Cross Street, London, E.C.1, showing the B.T.L. thermal cut-out unit, which may be fitted to ovens, incubators, water baths, etc., and the Circon thermostatically controlled water circulating unit.

W. & R. BALSTON, LTD., c/o H. Reeve Angel & Co., Ltd., 14 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4, showed their Benchkote polythene-backed absorbent paper primarily for protecting laboratory bench surfaces (the backing prevents liquids from penetrating the paper and gives it wet strength). The paper may be saturated with disinfectant when pathogenic bacteria are being handled or used as a lining for animal cages when excreta are to be examined.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Laboratory Chemicals Division, Poole, Dorset, show enzyme assay sets and a range of antibiotic and sulphonamide sensitivity tablets.

COMBUSTION INSTRUMENTS, LTD., The Causeway, Staines, Middlesex, demonstrated their Combinst micro-force balance for weighing samples up to 10 mgm.

COULTER ELECTRONICS, LTD., Ashwell Street, St. Albans, Herts, exhibited a new (model B) Coulter counter, which allows the operator to select the size range of particles to be counted.

DAWSON BROS., LTD., Gomersal, nr. Leeds, were showing a mobile, stainless-steel bottle-washer designed for washing bottles in pharmacies and laboratories. The unit requires no permanent plumbing, and washes 360 bottles an hour, accommodating a range of types and sizes.

W. G. FLAIG & SONS, LTD., Exelo Works, Margate Road, Broadstairs, Kent, showed a new stand model Exelo double-action automatic dispensing pipette, delivering predetermined volumes at a rate up to 20-30 per minute.

A. GALLENKAMP & CO., LTD., Technico House, Christopher Street, London, E.C.2, showed the prototype of a shaker for use in the growing of micro-organisms under closely controlled conditions.

GRIFFIN & GEORGE, LTD., Ealing Road, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex, showed their Voluspense apparatus designed to dispense automatically small volumes of liquid, and their Diluspence, which pipettes a fixed volume from bulk and delivers it with predetermined volume of diluent.

V. A. HOWE & CO., LTD., 46 Pembridge Road, London, W.11, showed their Aminco-Bowman spectrofluorometer, *pH* meters, polarographs and other Danish-made electro-chemical measuring equipment, as well as new German apparatus for micro-analysis in clinical and biochemical laboratories, and the Millipore range of cellulose-ester filters claimed capable of producing sterile solutions not requiring any sterility test (a claim that, it is understood, is being tested for acceptance by the British Pharmacopœia Commission).

LABORATORY AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., Private Road No. 7, Colwick Estates, Nottingham, were introducing a sterile-water storage cabinet with hot and cold compartments each accommodating thirty-two 1-litre bottles with gas-tight thermostat for safe use in spark risk zones; also drying cabinets or instrument storage cabinets of 37 or 17 cu. ft. capacity.

MANESTY MACHINES, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24, showed for the first time the company's ranges of cartridge water de-ionisers with flow rate of up to 10 gall. per hour and regenerable models with flow rates of 10, 20 and 50 gall. per hour; also new stainless-steel and vitreous-enamelled automatic water stills.

PERMUTIT CO., LTD., Permutit House, Gunnersbury Avenue, London, W.4, showed a new portable Deminrolit ion-exchange unit that, monitored by a battery-operated tester, produces purified water, B.P.

QUICKFIT & QUARTZ, LTD., Stone, Staffs, were demonstrating a new automatic plate leveller for thin-layer chromatography that delivers to each plate the same predetermined thickness of substrate.

SEITZ-WERKE, G.M.B.H., 6550, Bad Kreuznach, Western Germany, demonstrated their Vibro-filter (Seitz single-sheet filter combined with vibro-mixer), which creates surges in the liquid that is being filtered, prevents filter-cake from being deposited and speeds up filtration.

SHAW MOISTURE METERS, Rawson Road, Westgate, Bradford, Yorks, showed their Thermodew for automatic recording of the dewpoint of ambient air or other gases.

PETER SILVER & SONS (ENGINEERS), LTD., 5 Thames Street, Hampton, Middlesex, showed laboratory-sized mixer-emulsifiers, including models for disintegrating, emulsifying, etc., in a hermetically sealed chamber and so making safe the processing of dangerous, infected or sterile materials (no contact between operator and mixing unit).

G. SPRINGHAM & CO., LTD., Templefields, Harlow, Essex, offered a compact and inexpensive portable polariscope that enables the strain in glassware to be inspected *in situ*.

XLON PRODUCTS, LTD., 323A Kennington Road, London, S.E.11, showed heavy duty 10-litre square polythene bottles with 6-in. diameter neck (the bottles may be stacked and are available with or without handle or tap); and amber polythene bottles in six sizes for light-sensitive solutions.

# BRANCH EVENTS

ST. ALBANS

## Breaking New Ground

OFFICERS of the West Herts Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society experimented with a new formula for their annual social event on April 27. Instead of a formal dinner, with toasts and responses and with dancing to follow, they put on a "hunt ball." For the benefit of would-be emulators unfamiliar with the supporting revelries of blood sports, the ingredients of that function appeared to be an excellent cold repast put on at a rather later stage of the proceedings (dancing having been afoot since the chairman and his lady took the floor early on in an inaugural waltz), and a second "guest" band to take turns with the "resident" team. On this occasion the guests were Paul and his Disciples, a beat group whose amply amplified music resounded—even reverberated—from the rafters of the Water End Barn, St. Albans, keeping at bay any foxes that might have escaped the hounds. A touch of the old routine remained in the gracious welcome given by the branch chairman (Mr. L. A. Vaughan) to those attending, and especially to the chairman of the neighbouring Hertfordshire branch (Mr. R. Kean) and Mrs. Kean; it remained, too, in the tastefully arranged sprays of freesias that were presented to ladies who were present as guests. Mr. Vaughan, who with Mrs. Vaughan had greeted all the guests on arrival, paid warm tribute to the committee members who had worked very hard to organise the event. He mentioned that Birdsgrove House would receive the proceeds of the tombola.

EDINBURGH

## Pharmaceutical Packaging

ADDRESSING the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, recently, MR. D. J. DENNIS defined packaging as a means of ensuring the safe delivery of a product to the ultimate consumer in sound condition at minimum overall cost. It was important, he said, that pharmaceutical products should be fully protected, as life might depend upon the potency of the product, while increased toxicity of the product might prove fatal. The package should be convenient both to produce and to use. The article must be commercially attractive, but the choice of package might be affected by the cost. Among problems to be faced were temperature variations capable of affecting packaging material and product, water vapour, diffusion of gases such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, and light. Rodents and insects were more of a hazard to the wholesaler than to the retailer in causing infestation of stock. Mould growth might occur in unexpected places. Dust was a universal hazard, but especially acute in plastic materials, which acquired electrostatic charges. Packaging materials used in pharmacy were daily becoming more numerous, but glass still held its pre-eminent place. Aluminium was probably the most widely used material in pharmaceutical packaging. Consideration should be given to packaging at an early stage in the development of a new preparation. The containers should be thoroughly tested before use to ensure that they did not affect the potency of the product. MR. A. W. PATTERSON asked for information about sterilising and packaging eye drops. MR. G. SMITH replied that at present the methods of sterilisation were not 100 per cent. perfect. The question was being considered by the Codex Committee. Some types of high-density polythene might be suitable for sterilisation, but the term polythene covered a variety of materials. Information on compatibility or incompatibility of medicament and container was needed for effective packaging. Some absorption of medicament by polythene probably took place. MR. G. W. TELFORD said that pre-packaging had been a great advance, and in the near future there would be disposable containers. It was a duty to supply the correct type of container. MR. C. G. DRUMMOND stressed that the "pack" must be capable of being easily opened at no risk of damage to the operator. MR. A. M. RENNIE said that expanded polystyrenes were effective cushioning materials. Mr. Lawrie proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

EAST METROPOLITAN

## Eye Drop Problems

ADDRESSING a meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and West Ham Association of Pharmacists recently on "Some Aspects of Practical Pharmacy," MR. B. J. THOMAS (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), told of the various methods he had tried when making some of the earliest eye drops of the first sulphonamide drugs so that they should be both comfortable and retain their efficiency. The arrival of penicillin brought buffering and preservative problems. In 1941 changing the *p*H had been experimented with. Cocaine eye drops had been found most comfortable at *p*H 5, though painful at *p*H 4, homatropine, atropine and pilocarpine were best at *p*H 6·8, eserine at *p*H 5. Discussing the use of chlorocresol, Mr. Thomas pointed out the extreme caution of the formulators of B.P.C. eye drops. The case of blindness from the use of chlorocresol that had been reported had been from direct injection of the drug into the eye. Chlorocresol had been abandoned even for use in eye drops because of the danger of absorption through an abrasion or other wound. The use of methylcellulose to increase viscosity and of heat autoclaving in the Australian National Formulary were mentioned. Mr. Thomas said that in his view and that of many authorities sodium bicarbonate solution 1·5 per cent. was still the most satisfactory solution for use with contact lenses. Long-staple cotton wool was the best filter medium. Finally, Mr. Thomas described the manufacture of tuberculin solutions for the Mantoux test and showed instruments for the incision into the superficial skin tissue, including one of the new types in which the spiked plate is held on by magnetism to the spring-loaded plunger and so can be speedily replaced by a new one and the old plate sterilised before re-use. MR. DERIC EVANS (Branch social secretary) proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

RHYL

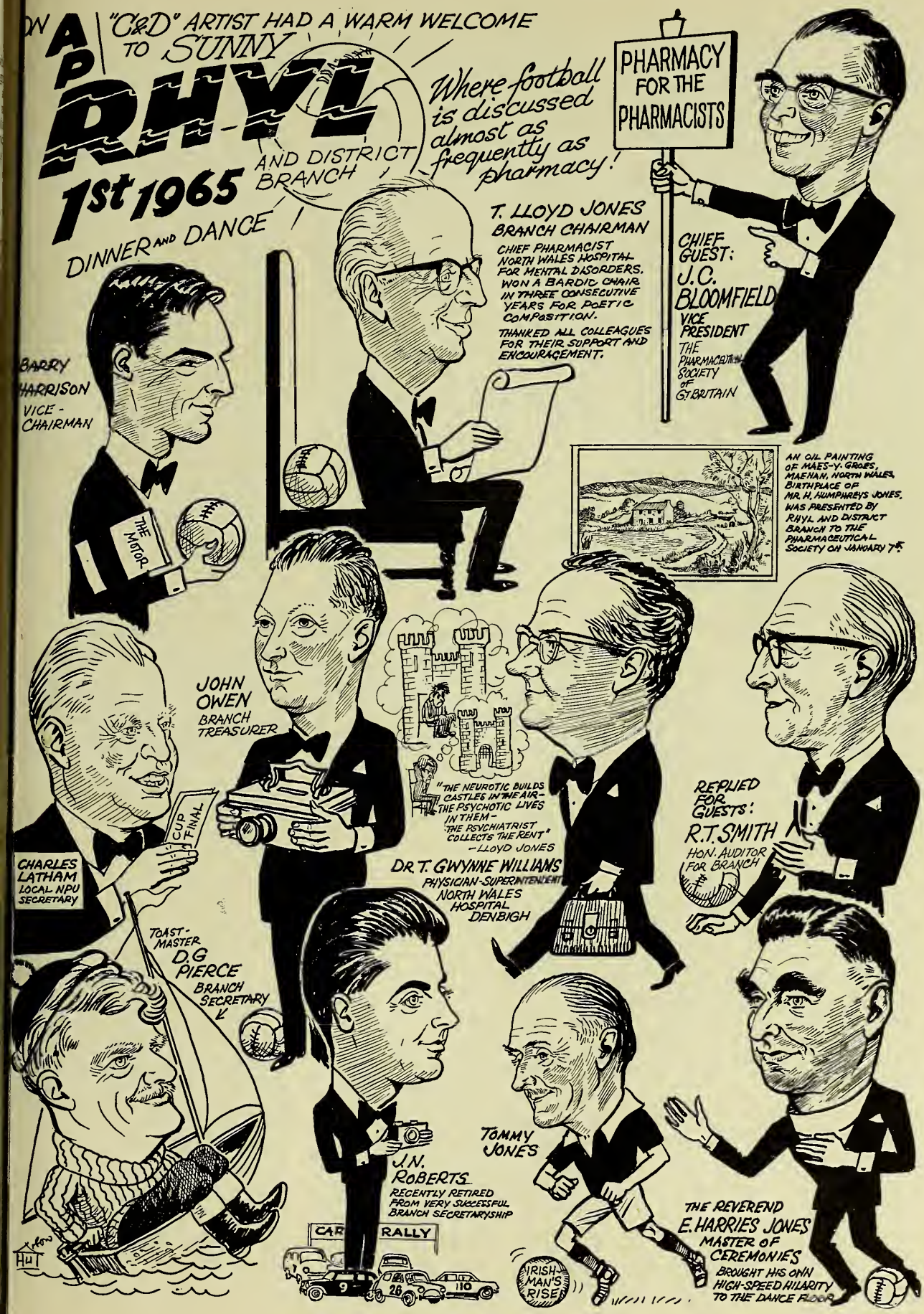
## Annual Dinner and Dance

THE need for close co-operation between all branches of pharmacy was stressed by MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society) at the annual dinner and dance of the Rhyl Branch in Prestatyn recently. Mr. Bloomfield was replying to the toasts "The Society" and "The Rhyl and District Branch" proposed by DR. G. W. ROBERTS (medical officer of health for Flintshire). Mr. Bloomfield impressed on his hearers the need to retain the respect and support of the public by giving an adequate, dignified service in face of competition from new methods of trading in the supermarkets, and the importance of pharmacists controlling the distribution of all medicinal preparations. The Branch chairman (MR. T. LLOYD-JONES) proposed "The Guests" — naming Mr. Bloomfield for his valuable work to pharmacy; Dr. Roberts for his co-operation with pharmacists in the area; Mr. R. T. Smith (who replied to the toast) for his services to the Branch as honorary accountant; Rev. Harries-Jones (master of ceremonies for the dancing); and Dr. G. Williams (chief medical superintendent, North Wales Hospital for Mental Disorders). Toastmaster was DR. D. G. PIERCE. The function was voted by all present a great success.

LIVERPOOL

## Canadian Pharmacy

MR. W. E. Court (Liverpool College of Technology), lately returned from twelve months' honorary professorship at a Canadian university, addressed a meeting of Liverpool Chemists' Association on his experiences in North America recently. He said that about 80 per cent. of Canadian pharmacists were engaged in retail pharmacy. Health service schemes were, as yet, poorly developed in Canada, and the drugstore owner obtained his remuneration by charging for the medicines, adding a professional fee. The cost of drugs was thus a common topic in the lay press and amongst the lay people. Many variety stores seemed to have little facility for dispensing, but "wet" medicines were much less common in Canada anyway. The community drugstore was usually well away from the downtown area and resembled the typical British chemist's shop. In small communities diversification was often economically necessary as small towns might be literally "off the map"; the pharmacist, being a university graduate, was often a very important member of society and was a respected confidant and adviser to the community. A professional pharmacy was found in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AP
"C&D" ARTIST HAD A WARM WELCOME TO SUNNY
RHYL
AND DISTRICT BRANCH
1st 1965
DINNER AND DANCE
Where football is discussed almost as frequently as pharmacy!
PHARMACY FOR THE PHARMACISTS
T. LLOYD JONES
BRANCH CHAIRMAN
CHIEF PHARMACIST NORTH WALES HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS. WON A BARDIC CHAIR IN THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS FOR POETIC COMPOSITION.
THANKED ALL COLLEAGUES FOR THEIR SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT.
CHIEF GUEST:
J.C. BLOOMFIELD
VICE PRESIDENT
THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GT. BRITAIN
BARRY HARRISON
VICE-CHAIRMAN
THE MAJOR
AN OIL PAINTING OF MAES-Y-GROES, MAENAN, NORTH WALES, BIRTHPLACE OF MR. H. HUMPHREYS JONES, WAS PRESENTED BY RHYL AND DISTRICT BRANCH TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY ON JANUARY 7th
JOHN OWEN
BRANCH TREASURER
"THE NEUROTIC BUILDS CASTLES IN THE AIR— THE PSYCHOTIC LIVES IN THEM— THE PSYCHIATRIST COLLECTS THE RENT" —LLOYD JONES
CUP FINAL
CHARLES LATHAM
LOCAL NPU SECRETARY
DR. T. GWYNNE WILLIAMS
PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT
NORTH WALES HOSPITAL
DENBIGH
REPLIED FOR GUESTS:
R.T. SMITH
HON. AUDITOR FOR BRANCH
TOAST-MASTER
D.G. PIERCE
BRANCH SECRETARY
J.N. ROBERTS
RECENTLY RETIRED FROM VERY SUCCESSFUL BRANCH SECRETARYSHIP
TOMMY JONES
CAR RALLY
9
26
110
IRISH-MAN'S RISE
THE REVEREND E. HARRIES JONES
MASTER OF CEREMONIES
BROUGHT HIS OWN HIGH-SPEED HILARITY TO THE DANCE FLOOR
HUT

every large city in North America and was invariably sited in the same building as a group of medical men, dentists and optometrists. There was no British parallel to that situation which permitted close teamwork and built mutual respect and understanding. All types of pharmacy visited had prompt delivery services, no rota schemes seemed to operate and drugstores worked a seven-day week, staying open late every night. The professional groups normally kept the same hours as the doctors. As in Britain, many pharmacists advocated limitation of premises and much closer links between medical and pharmaceutical practitioners. The same uncertainty about future trends in retail practice existed as in this country. In hospitals there was a marked trend towards pre-packaging, standard units being filled by unskilled technicians, under supervision, and then stored ready for ward supply; skilled technicians were rare in any field of scientific activity, so unskilled labour had to be used. Where small-scale manufacture was observed, analytical control was regarded as an integral part of the process. Hospitals offered salaries capable of attracting good male pharmacists from drugstores and career prospects in hospitals enabled a capable graduate to move on from chief pharmacist or director of pharmaceutical services to the highest administrative posts. On the question of pharmaceutical organisation, Mr. Court explained that the basic units of local pharmacy groups owing allegiance to the provincial organisation, were often small and isolated.

THAMES VALLEY

### Pharmacists' Current Prospects

A SUGGESTION that greater use might be made by pharmacists of the facilities available in the Pharmaceutical Society's Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences was made by MR. NICHOLAS HERDMAN at the meeting of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association on March 25. Mr. Herdman also suggested that the Society should consider increasing its income by charging fees for advice given by the Department on technical matters. Hitherto the industry had often given freely its research facilities on technical problems but profit margins had been so scaled down that such assistance was becoming difficult to provide. He had been pleased to note the contribution the Department had made in respect of exhibitions, and he thought that it could help to ensure that the public was aware that pharmacists were more than just retailers. Surveying the commercial scene of pharmacy, Mr. Herdman felt that pharmacists had not been able to earn enough money from their professional activities and "had gone into other fields," but had not done so effectively. Because of their "imbued" desire to be scientific, they had never had real success as general shopkeepers. Many pharmacists had made a good living from retail pharmacy, but usually they were active in the middle and lower grades of retail distribution. Mr. Herdman had found that pharmacists were often trying to compete with the Boots, Ltd., organisation, not realising that, because it had advantages in specific fields, they could not do so. It was important to note that, in many respects, that company could not compete with the independent retailer. There were now signs that pharmacists were now coming into their own. He was fascinated by the National Pharmaceutical Union's sponsored-products scheme, and intrigued by the "tremendous possibilities of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd." He did not think any other retail trader knew his products so well as the pharmacist, yet the public were not really aware or appreciative of that situation. In matters of education the Council's policy had probably been "one or two steps ahead of the membership," and that was to the advantage of the profession. Future university graduates in pharmacy would be measuring their capabilities against those in other faculties and not feeling unequal. "They will not have the inferiority complex of my generation. Sometimes," said Mr. Herdman, "we don't think enough of ourselves." Many associations, including the British Medical Association had drawn upon "all the techniques that could be devised to make themselves look better than they are." They made an efficient use of ceremony in their profession to impress onlookers. He would like to see more pharmacists active in local affairs and display a wider and more knowledgeable interest in matters of public health. During a short discussion MR. H. G. MOSS said he took no pessimistic view of pharmacist-doctor relationships. The younger pharmacists were well qualified; they had a much closer relationship with doctors who, he had noted, had become much more ready to seek such pharmacists' advice.

BRISTOL

### From Grape to Bottle

THE processes of sherry production were described to members of the Bristol Branch of the Pharmaceutical SOCIETY, recently, by MR. J. R. MITCHELL (Harveys of Bristol, Ltd.). Sherry originated from an area in the province of Andalusia centred upon the town of Jerez de la Frontera. It was made from a single grape species, the Palomino, the sole exception being in the making of a sweetening wine called PX (short for Pedro Ximenez). After harvesting, the grapes were spread out on esparto grass mats to allow some of the water to evaporate during the night and concentrate the sugar solution. The next day the juice was pressed out and set aside to ferment. In the following spring the wines were graded and fortified by the addition of grape spirit. The speaker described the blending operations, clarification and racking. Finally he showed a film, "Your Glass of Sherry." The evening concluded with a tasting of a selection of the company's wines.

## ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

### Lecture to joint meeting of three Essex branches

A JOINT meeting of the Romford, Colchester and Southend Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Chelmsford, recently, heard an address on "Oral Contraceptives" by DR. K. FOTHERBY (reader in biochemistry, Post-graduate Medical School of London, and a member of the Council for the Investigation of Fertility Control). Dr. Fotherby recalled to his listeners the mechanism of the female cycle, and the part played in its regulation by the pituitary and ovarian hormones.

#### Addition of Œstrogen

Advances in steroid chemistry, he said, had led to the synthesis of progestational compounds that were not only more active than progesterone but were also effective orally. Combined with a small amount of synthetic œstrogen, those compounds had proved potent oral contraceptives. Their precise action was not known, but their effectiveness was probably due to a combined suppression of pituitary gonadotrophin excretion, ovarian inhibition and physical changes in the endometrium and cervical mucosa. To be effective the tablets must be taken regularly for twenty or twenty-one days of each cycle, and though the risk of pregnancy with missing one tablet in any cycle was small, the risk increased with each extra tablet missed. The commonest side effect appeared to be nausea. Some breast discomfort and weight change had also been noted. Side effects were mainly apparent during the first cycle of tablet taking, decreasing with continued medication. No long-term side effects had yet been observed, though it must be remembered that the method had been in use for only ten years. In women in whom the method had been used for some time, then stopped, the fertility rate had been high. Recently a "sequential method" had been tried, whereby the woman took an œstrogen tablet for fifteen or eleven days followed by a combined œstrogen progestogen tablet for five or ten days; the end results were similar but with a less abnormal effect on the endometrium. Dr. Fotherby concluded by showing some intra-uterine devices that had been used with apparent success as contraceptives, but whose mode of action was not yet known. In reply to questions, the speaker said that, though the oral method of contraception was the most reliable known, there had been some failures, almost entirely attributable to irregular dosage. The method had not yet been used for long enough to know whether the menopause would be delayed, but that effect seemed unlikely. All the subjects in controlled studies had had cervical smears taken regularly, and the incidence of abnormal manifestations had been low.

#### "Pill" for Men

Some work was being done on a "pill" for men, but the circumstances were rather different, as spermatogenesis took about eight weeks; a possible contraindication for the "pill" was thrombo-embolic disease; if amenorrhœa followed the administration of an oral contraceptive then a normal pregnancy test could still be carried out.

# TRAINING GENERAL-PRACTICE STAFF

## N.P.U. policies discussed at Bournemouth

REVIEW of N.P.U. activities in ff training was given by MR. A. WELLS (a member of the Publica- ns Committee of the Union), at the tional Pharmaceutical Union area eting held in Bournemouth on May see *C. & D.*, May 8, p. 464), who d it was the concern of the Execu- e that members should be given ery assistance to attain both status d remuneration. Though it was ped members would spend as much ie as possible in the front shop, vitably the public received its main pression of the pharmacy (and there- e of pharmacy in general) from the qualified assistants serving behind e counter. Hence the need for staff ining.

How could members tackle the pro- em of the untrained and unqualified sistant who took a job in pharmacy, yed for a short time, then drifted another pharmacy, often to another de. The only examination and formal ining course open to a non-pharma- t assistant in retail pharmacy had r many years been that of the Society Apothecaries. The N.P.U. Executive t that, despite syllabus changes that ining provided had not primarily ited students in retail pharmacy, hile final control in the Society of pothecaries' examination could only vested in doctors, never in pharma- sts.

The N.P.U. staff training course had en produced as a short-term measure. esigned to make work in training aff easier, it could not relieve the roprietor of his responsibility or re- ve him of all work entailed in aining staff. Only the proprietor could eate in his staff the attitude to their ork and approach to customers that ould properly reflect his own ideals.

To give staffs generally a picture the wider realm of retail pharmacy e Union had arranged its series of aff-training conferences on afternoons weekly half-days. Each had been uccessful, and others were planned.

### Training Board

As a long-term policy discussions ad been held with representatives of e Company Chemists' Association and o-operative Union with a view to stablishing a common policy towards e training of assistants leading to a cognised examination. The discus- ons had culminated in the formation a Pharmacy Assistants' Training oard comprising members represent- ng the N.P.U., Company Chemists' ssociation, and Co-operative Union, hile invitations to send observers had een sent to the Pharmaceutical So- iety, Guild of Public Pharmacists and e interested trade union. First job f the Board would be to set up xaminations and courses of training or retail pharmacy assistants. Much reparatory work had to be done be- ore the proposed courses and exam- nations could be established, but it as hoped they would be started within he next two years.

The work of the Board would, it was oped, anticipate the needs of mem- bers that would arise from proposals in the Industrial Training Act. A training board for the distributive industry was clearly going to be set up within the next two or three years, and when that happened members would be forced to pay a levy. If they could show that they had expended money on training assistants in a manner approved by the Board, they would be able to claim a refund of the amount of the levy and possibly a grant in addition. It would be the aim of the Training Board to ensure that the requirements laid down for retail pharmacy were reasonable, and that the necessary courses and examinations, tailored to members' needs, became available.

A motion was being submitted to the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on May 19 which, if passed, would enable the Society to enter fully into the preliminary work now going on.

### "Not A 'Pseudo' Pharmacist"

The proposed scheme is not to produce a "pseudo pharmacist," but an efficient pharmacy shop assistant. Examinations and training would be conducted by the Training Board, and it was the hope of the Executive that the Pharmaceutical Society would be represented on the Board and able to play a full part in its activities.

Mr. Howells gave details of a note that was being published in the *Supplement* in May outlining the proposals for assistant training. The note reported the Board's agreement in principle that, for the forseeable future, its Board would be restricted to providing for the training of assistants in retail pharmacy.

The intention was to set up examinations for assistants at three levels. Grade 1 would be an elementary examination suitable for counter assistants after one year in pharmacy; grade 2 a more advanced examination for counter assistants either of a higher educational standing or of longer experience; and grade 3 would cover more advanced knowledge of the specialised pharmaceutical nature needed by retail pharmacy assistants with particular reference to work in a dispensary and on the drug counter. It is considered that, before grade 3 examination could be taken, at least two and possibly three years' experience in retail pharmacy under the supervision of a pharmacist, plus adequate training, would be necessary.

The Board intended to make courses available for students wishing to take the examinations, and the courses produced would fit in with the existing day and evening class facilities where available, with correspondence material to provide for areas where no adequate facilities existed at local colleges of further education.

The assistants after training would have adequate training in those aspects of work in a pharmacy that could properly be assigned to a non-pharmacist. Functions will be clearly defined and limited. The Board was anxious that the viewpoint of the Pharmaceutical Society should be available to it at all stages. Those views could be sought informally at present, but it was desirable, in the view of the Executive, that the Society should become a member of the Board and be able to play a full part. It was hoped, therefore, that at the Society's annual meeting a mandate on those lines would be given to the Council.

MR. J. R. PHILLIPS, Bournemouth, announced that he would be opposing the motion to be put at the Society's annual meeting and knew of others who were against it. Their objection was to the "up-grading" of assistants into the dispensary after they had been given a commercial bias in the early training grades. Over any professional activities the Society must have, he said, majority control. At best, under the proposals Mr. Howells had outlined it would be in a minority against a "very commercial" majority. That was basically wrong and in the worst interests of members.

MR. REES, from the chair, said that if the annual meeting did throw out the motion the situation would be in marked contradiction of what had happened last time. MR. HOWELLS thought there was a risk if the Society took over fully. If the N.P.U. did not take the initiative somebody else would, and the Executive did not want pharmacists to be forced into training schemes for assistants in supermarkets, etc. When a member from Southampton protested that assistants were not being attracted into pharmacy, and that training schemes were therefore irrelevant, Mr. Howells said that one reason why schools did not send their leavers into pharmacy was the absence of training at present.

MR. J. K. B. CALLOW, Bournemouth, supported the view. The "average" pharmacist (he regarded Mr. Phillips as being in an enviable and special position) would like to employ the best type of assistant.—"perhaps with two A levels"—and a career leading to a certificate would help to solve the present shortage.

# PACKAGING NOTES

**Label With "Sales Appeal."** — P. P. Payne & Sons, Ltd., Haydn Road, Nottingham, are now supplying self-adhesive satin fabric labels to meet the requirements of perfumery and fancy goods manufacturers. Produced in coils, they readily adhere to any surface with light pressure, can be produced in various shapes or sizes, and are printed in up to four colours. The company has also introduced a dispenser to aid removal of the labels from the backing paper.

**Plastic Film Specifications.**—First of a series of standard specifications for plastic films, published by the Packaging Films Manufacturers' Association, deals with polythene film. The Association's aim in producing the specifications is to provide a basis for agreement between purchaser and supplier. the complete testing schedule normally being used only in cases of dispute. Copies (price 2s. 6d. each) may be obtained from the secretaries, P.O. Box No. 121, 301 Glossop Road, Sheffield, 10.

# THE DRUG WORLD IN AMERICA

## Bulletin on events and trends in pharmacy, the industry and the administration

DR. RUDOLPH SEIDEN

BECAUSE medical experts are convinced that even a trace of penicillin in other drugs may be sufficient to cause dangerous allergic reactions, the Food and Drug Administration (F.D.A.) has set strict safety standards, in many instances allowing only 3 parts of penicillin per 100 million parts of another product. Experts from the industry say now that that is twice as precise as present-day laboratory techniques can verify.

The potential economic consequences of the F.D.A.'s new penicillin policies are great for the about 100 companies which manufacture or handle penicillin in the same facilities as other products. The cost of duplicating production equipment to make sure penicillin is handled separately could run as much as $500,000 per company and the additional laboratory testing required could add another $100,000 or more a year, it is said by experts.

### Joint NDA

A New Drug Application (N.D.A.) for a new cold remedy is being prepared for submitting to the Food and Drug Administration (F.D.A.) for the first time by a group of manufacturers who have combined their efforts since they could not have carried separately the high costs of the N.D.A. procedures (N.D.W. 2-8). The joint N.D.A. concerns a timed disintegration chlorpheniramine formulation in capsule form that will release the first part of the antihistamine dose within 30 minutes, the remainder four hours later, while the standard sustained action capsules release the drug on a continuous level. The new capsule was developed and will soon be clinically tested by the Drug and Allied Products Guild, a co-operation formed by twelve small manufacturers for the purpose of clearing the joint N.D.A. Those manufacturers, after the N.D.A. is approved, will be licenced to produce the drug under any brand name desired.

### Labelling Regulations

The medical director of the Food and Drug Administration (Dr. J. F. Sadusk) said recently that revised labelling regulations for thiazide diuretics recommend that physicians resort to natural food sources of potassium, when possible, to replenish potassium loss when taking those products. Coated potassium tablets, he says, should be used only when adequate dietary supplementation is not practical. Potassium tablets may settle in one place before dissolving and, being in high concentration, could cause ulcerative lesions of the small intestines. Such lesions have caused obstruction, hæmorrhage, and perforation; deaths have also been reported.

The F.D.A. requested that all tetracycline products carry the following photosensitivity warning by the end of April:

"Certain hypersensitive individuals may develop a photodynamic reaction precipitated by a direct exposure to natural or artificial sunlight during the use of the drug. This reaction is usually of the photo-allergic type which may also be produced by other tetracycline derivatives. Individuals with a history of photosensitivity reactions should be instructed to avoid direct exposure to natural or artificial sunlight while under treatment with this or other tetracycline drugs, and treatment should be discontinued at first evidence of skin discomfort."

F.D.A. indicate that the warning contained in the government letter will not have to be used verbatim. However, they suggest that "revised labelling be submitted in rough draft for our consideration" before final printing.

### Company Results

Sales and earnings per share in 1964 reported by pharmaceutical companies include the following (dollars in millions, except net per share):—

| | Sales | | Per Share | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 |
| Am. Home Products | 571·0 | 532·4 | 2·65 | 2·45 |
| Brunswig | 107·3 | 98·1 | 1·66 | 1·37 |
| Chesebrough-Pond's | 126·0 | 116·9 | ·97 | ·81 |
| Mead Johnson | 95·8 | 92·3 | ·71 | ·74 |
| Miles | 118·4 | 107·8 | 1·70 | 1·54 |
| Monsanto | 1,358·7 | 1,192·3 | 3·72 | 2·72 |
| Olin Mathieson | 815·7 | 779·2 | 3·16 | 2·86 |
| Robins | 58·5 | 51·4 | 1·75 | 1·30 |
| Schering | 108·5 | 96·9 | 3·01 | 2·58 |
| Shulton | 75·4 | 71·4 | 2·17 | 1·73 |
| Sterling | 268·5 | 252·5 | 1·22 | 1·10 |
| Texas Pharmacal | 3·5 | 3·0 | 1·52 | 1·40 |
| Upjohn | 209·7 | 191·7 | 2·09 | 1·82 |
| Warner-Lambert | 335·3 | 300·4 | 1·40 | 1·23 |

### New Drugs

The following are now *marketed*:—

AKRINOL, or acrisorcin, a topical fungicide for the treatment of tinea versicolor (Schering).

COSMEGEN LYOVAC is dactinomycin, permitted only for use in hospitalised patients afflicted with certain types of cancer (Merck, Sharp & Dohme).

CUEMID, a cholestyramine resin recommended for pruritis in patients afflicted with jaundice caused by bile stasis (Merck, Sharp & Dohme).

The following are *being tested*:—

AMIDEPHRINE MESYLATE, a nasal decongestant used by 1,223 patients aged between six and eighty-nine years, giving excellent response in 980 people, good in 204, fair in thirty-eight, and poor in only one person (Mead Johnson).

AMYLOPECTIN SULPHATE is a synthetic sulphated polysaccharide possessing antipeptic and antiulcer (free from anticholinergic) properties (Searle).

AZETEPA, an alkylating agent, was given orally to 23 cancer patients; 9 of them, afflicted with breast cancer and those with granulose cell carcinoma and with Hodgkins' disease, showed improvement; however, there were also side-effects, such as leukopenia, nausea, and skin ulcerations (Lederle).

CENTROPHENOXINE-EN 1627, according to H. C. B. Denver and others (Diseases of the Nervous System, 25, 724), caused improvement in 70 per cent. of treated 30 male patients with various psycho-therapeutic disorders, such as schizophrenia and involutir psychosis (Endo).

CHELOCARDIN, an antibiotic produc from *Norcardia sulphurea*, effecti against hard-to-control bacteria i volved in bile duct, gall bladder a urinary tract inflammations, wh given intramuscularly (Abbott).

CHLORPHENESIN CARBAMATE, a musc relaxant with secondary analge tranquilliser properties, used in mu culoskeletal disorders, sacroili strains, sprains, bursitis, and tra matic injuries (Upjohn).

CURATIN DOXEPIN was reported by J. V Constantine and others (*J. New Dru* 4, 249) to possess smooth and musc spasmolytic, antipruritic, and coro ary vasodilator, activities (Pfizer).

SERENASE HALOPERIDOL, an agent sa to be useful in treating schizophren patients (McNeil).

SALIMOT, or 1-p-chlorophenyl-2,3-d methylaminobutanol-2hcl, an ant tussive, which in a dose of 40 mgn is equivalent to a full dose of d phenhydramine and in a dose of 8 mgm. significantly better than 4 mgm. codeine sulphate (Parke, Davis)

STREPTOTHRICIN, a fermentation brot antibiotic effective against hepatiti infections in mice (Lilly).

TERFLURANE, or 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoro-2 bromoethane, is a non-flammabl gaseous general anæsthetic (Abbott)

DEBRISOQUIN SULPHATE, an antihyper tensive agent, given to 27 patients lowered the blood pressure of 24 o men, but in three the conditio worsened (Hoffmann-La Roche).

VIRACTIN, obtained from *Streptomyce griseus*, said to be an effective pro phylactic agent for upper respiratory infections when inhaled (Upjohn).

### General Notes

Cytarabine, a pyrimidine nucleoside, proved effective against herpes keratitis, reported Drs. E. Underwood, A. Elliott and D. A. Buthala, of Upjohn Co., at a New York City Conference on Antiviral Substances.

The F.D.A. have found that Versidyne (methopholine) tablets and compounds containing that drug, manufactured by Hoffmann-La Roche, cause eye changes and corneal opacities. The manufacturer has therefore agreed to withdraw its NDA for the preparation.

Guanethidine may be a valuable adjunct in reducing the dose of those cases of atopic dermatitis requiring systemic corticosteroid treatment, although the presence of side effects as well as its anæsthetic hazard limit its clinical usefulness at present, according to Dr. L. W. Solomon (Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania), reporting on the drug to the American Academy of Dermatology recently.

Drs. Ch. M. Papa and A. M. Kligman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, report (J.A.M.A. 2-15) that hair growth has been stimulated in 21 bald men, aged 29 to 78, by the topical application of 0·5 gm. of 1 per cent. testosterone propionate in hydrophilic ointment, applied once daily to the scalp. Yet they warn against indiscriminate use of topical testosterone. Of the 21 androgen-treated patients, 16 showed indisputable hair growth after 5-12 months' treatment.

# TRADE REPORT

**prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various rges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into k. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.**

LONDON, MAY 12: There was little change in the momentum of trading any of the markets during the week, while price changes, where they urred, showed no definite trend.

ERU BALSAM has virtually dis-eared on the spot and there are no ment offers. Brazilian MENTHOL for ment was dearer by one shilling per but spot remained unchanged in the ence of orders. Costa Rican IPECA-NHA lost 3s. on the spot as lower es were quoted from origin. BUCHU reported to be firmer at origin by epence per lb. and spot material difficult to locate and dearer by a ilar margin as forward material. OLIN continues short with prices up threepence or fourpence per lb. and e manufacturers unwilling to give quotations for deliveries ahead.

n ESSENTIAL OILS, there has been an reased demand for BERGAMOT and es of the best oil have risen by ut 7s. per lb. Chinese CITRONELLA slightly dearer bringing it in line h Formosan. There was a slight stment also in Chinese PEPPER-NT. Over-production of GRAPEFRUIT elieved to be the reason for sagging es of the oil. LEMONGRASS was ee-halfpence lower on the spot.

Among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS, IDOXINE at £32 per kilo was down . 6d. per kilo. OLEIC ACID was two-ce per gall. dearer at 22s. 10d. Mexico's recent decision to limit the ount of SULPHUR for export to a el of 10 per cent. of the country's al reserves has caused a flurry among rters throughout the world. The is expected to have a significant ct on sulphur imports into Britain, ich takes more than one-third of its plies from Mexico. The vice-chair-n of the National Sulphuric Acid sociation has gone to Mexico, as eed have top executives of most ited States importers, to find out the sition of future purchases. One thing at seems certain is that higher prices ll come into effect before long.

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals

**ere material is of foreign origin prices below may be subject to import surcharge.**

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-t. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — Kegs (70-kilos), .C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION, ong, 3s. 6d. kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder 4 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for np and £87 10s. for powder. All in cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure wder, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE.—Crystals, 1s. 8d. r kilo in 50-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. r kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

AMPHETAMINE. — BASE is 150s. per kilo 5-kilo lots and SULPHATE, 120s.; DEX-MPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 ki os.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 74s. per lo for less than 25-kilo lots. SODIUM is s. per kilo more.

BARBITONE. — SODIUM derivative is s. 3d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

BRUCINE.—In 1,000-oz. lots, ALKALOID is 19s. per oz. and SULPHATE, 17s. 6d. per oz.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

COCAINE. — 35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 105s. per oz., ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE.—Under 25 kilos; B.P., 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 80s. per kilo.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Per oz. 102s. and per kilo, 3,595s.

IODINE.—Resublimed in less than 50-kilo lots, 30s. 6d. per kilo; 50 kilos and over, 29s. 9d. Minimum delivered rates for CRUDE is 18s. 7d. per kilo.

IODOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 55s. 3d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50-kilos, 56s. 9d. Crystals are 6s. 6d. per kilo more.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE.—One-ton lots: LIGHT, 129s. per cwt.; HEAVY, 148s. per cwt.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.—Crystals in 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 6d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P.—LIGHT, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 10d. per lb., 1-ton, 3s. 7d.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATES: DIHYDROGEN, 50-kilo lots, in kegs, 8s. 9d. per kilo; TRIBASIC, in sacks, 9s. 8d. kilo.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. in minimum, 1-ton lots from £25 5s. to £35 per ton. Exsiccated, £58 per ton.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE. — (Per lb.). Under 5-cwt. lots, 4s. 1d.; 1-ton, 3s. 4d.

MALIC ACID.—One-ton lots £190 in paper sacks.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 78s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

NARCOTINE. — ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 11s. 4d. per oz. (399s. 6d. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per kilo) subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

| | 1 kilo and over | | Under 1 Kilo | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CODEINE | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| ALKALOID ... ... | 1,903 | 0 | 1,939 | 0 |
| HYDROCHLORIDE ... | 1,665 | 0 | 1,701 | 0 |
| PHOSPHATE ... ... | 1,445 | 0 | 1,480 | 0 |
| SULPHATE ... ... | 1,665 | 0 | 1,701 | 0 |
| MORPHINE | | | | |
| ACETATE ... ... | 1,762 | 0 | 1,798 | 0 |
| ALKALOID ... ... | 2,159 | 0 | 2,194 | 0 |
| HYDROCHLORIDE ... | 1,762 | 0 | 1,798 | 0 |
| SULPHATE ... ... | 1,762 | 0 | 1,798 | 0 |
| TARTRATE ... ... | 2,115 | 0 | 2,150 | 0 |
| ETHYLMORPHINE | | | | |
| ALKALOID ... ... | 2,229 | 0 | 2,265 | 0 |
| HYDROCHLORIDE ... | 1,903 | 0 | 1,939 | 0 |
| DIAMORPHINE | | | | |
| ALKALOID ... ... | 2,106 | 0 | 2,141 | 0 |
| HYDROCHLORIDE ... | 1,930 | 0 | 1,965 | 0 |

Containers below 1-kilo charged 1s. 6d. per container.

PENTOBARBITONE.—25-kilo lots and over are 107s. 6d. per kilo.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo; less than 25-kilos, 50s. 6d. SODIUM SALT, 55s. 6d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

PHOLCODINE. — 8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PHTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Sodium salt is 110s. per kilo for 25-kilos and over.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 12s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE. 10s. 6d.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE.—Five-kilo lots, 65s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 60s.

SULPHADIMIDINE. — 50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE. — 100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIAZOLE. — Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos, 31s. per kilo.

UREA.—Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton lots).

## Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES. — Per ton, spot in drums: AMYL, technical, £254 and B.S.S., £256. BUTYL, £136; ETHYL, £113; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £111 and pure, £115; ISOPROPYL, £110; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 12-ton lots £103 per ton; 2½-ton, £107, tanker deliveries.

ACETONE. — One-ton lots spot £66 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL. — One-ton lots in drums, £127 per ton and one-drum lots, £136 per ton.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. — In 40-gall. drums, 1 ton and under 2 tons, £83 15s.; 4 tons and upwards, £82 5s.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per gall.; anhydrous in drums, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 4½d. per gall.; in bulk, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE. — One-ton lots, £111 10s. per ton.

NAPHTHALENE. — Contract rates for phthalic grade are from £25 per ton in bulk, ex works; lower crystallising whizzed grades from £20 to £25 per ton ex works; ball and flake, £71.

PHTHALATES. — Prices (per ton) one-ton lots in drums: DI-BUTYL, £159; DI-ISO-BUTYL, £154; DI-ETHYL, £171; DI-METHYL, £161.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic material ex contract, £90 per ton.

SODA ASH. — Four-ton lots, from 300s. per ton delivered.

STEARATES.—Minimum 1-ton lots, ALUMINIMUM (No. 1), £243 10s. per ton and (non-gel.), £281; CALCIUM (precipitated), £243 10s.; LEAD (30 per cent.), £245; MAGNESIUM (standard), £257 and (superfine), £287. ZINC, £246 to £276 as to grade.

## Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 24s. 6d. nominal. COPAIBA: B.P.C. 11s. 6d. PERU: 20s., spot, nominal. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BAY.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BELLADONNA. — HERB, 4s. 6d. per lb., spot. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—New crop for shipment, 4s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 4s. 9d.

CALAMUS. — ROOT, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 7s.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 17s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 218s., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 21s. per lb.; black brilliant, 25s. Peruvian silver-grey, 17s. landed terms.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 8d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 9s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — Root, 190s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) Nigerian, June–July shipment (c.i.f), split, 105s.; peeled, 210s. African, spot, 265s. per cwt.; shipment, May–June, 230s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 370s.; shipment, 350s., c.i.f. Cochin, spot, 300s., May–June shipment, 325s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 165s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 147s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 110s. to 115s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 55s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 60s. Colombian, 55s., c.i.f.; spot, 61s. 6d. Costa Rican, 73s., c.i.f and 75s., spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—African, spot, 6½d. per lb., nominal; shipment, 5½d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P., is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt. Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot offered at 6s. 6d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 30s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 30s. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 31s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 34s. 6d., duty paid and 31s., in bond.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £205 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse,

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 110's, 7s. 6d.; sound unassorted, 7s.; defectives, 5s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 8s. 6d.; 110's, 7s. 4d., b.w.p., 4s. 5d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 80s. per cwt. on the spot: shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN.—East African scarce with whole No. 1 quoted at 23s., c.i.f. per lb. upward.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot from 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, spot nominally 3s. 2d. Prompt shipment, 2s. 6½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, spot, 3s. 5d. per lb.; shipment quoted at 360s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 235s. (225s., c.i.f.).

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale, 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUILLAIA.—For shipment, 135s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 125s.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior spot, 625s. to 650s. per lb. as to holder. Replacements quoted up to 700s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 240s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 135s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 185s., spot; shipment, current crop, 155s., c.i.f.; new crop for June–July, 150s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. —Moroccan, 56s. 6d., duty paid; shipment new crop for June–July, 43s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 345s., spot; Moroccan, 340s., duty paid. Indian, 330s.; shipment, Cyprian, 307s. 6d., c.i.f.; Moroccan new crop for June–July, 210s., c.i.f.; Indian, 240s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 110s., spot; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian, nominally, 200s.; shipment, Chinese, 112s., c.i.f. and Indian, 160s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 45s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, new crop, June–July, 34s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 52s. 6d. to 80s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 19s., c.i.f., nominal.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinevelly LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; prime No. 2, 1s. 8d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevelly hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality; spot, manufacturing 1s. 2d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: small parcels on spot of hand-picked at 8s. 6d. and 10s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian, spot, 185s. per cwt.; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £180 per cwt., No. 2, £165.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 140s. per cwt.; shipment, new crop quoted at 125s., c.i.f. for May–June.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot 210s. per cwt.; shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import charge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): Bees' — Dar-es-Salaam, 450s.; shipment, 425s. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment 380s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA. spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey spot, 320s.; shipment, 297s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 650s.; shipment, 600s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE. — Chinese, 10s. 3d., spot, sh ment, 9s. 8d., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Spot quotations for best are from 97s. 6d. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot, from 70s. to 100s. p lb. as to origin.

CANANGA.—Spot from 35s. per lb.

CELERY SEED. — Quotations are fr 120s. per lb. for Indian.

CHENOPODIUM.—From 36s. per lb.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s.; shi ment, 5s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosa 4s 10½d., in bond; shipment, 4s. 9d., c.i.f Chinese, spot, 4s. 10½d. in bond; shipme 4s. 9d., c.i.f.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 125s. p lb., imported 90s. to 105s.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70–75 per cen 5s. 9d. per lb.; 80–85 per cent., 6s. 3d.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Spot offers from 8s. p lb.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 8s. 6d. per lb shipment, 8s. 4½d., c.i.f.

LIME. — West Indian distilled, 65s. p lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is abo 40s. per lb. English distilled, 70s.

OLIVE.—For shipment: Spanish, £23 £240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish por Tunisian, £250 to £255 per metric ton, and f., London. Spot, £300 to £310 p long ton ex wharf.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil, 4s. 6d. t 5s. 9d. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 50s. per lb c.i.f.; spot, 54s.

PATCHOULI.—Penang forward is nom nally 56s. per lb., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. du paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis:* Chinese fo shipment, 12s., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. 3d Brazilian for shipment, 12s., c.i.f.; spot 12s. *Piperita:* Italian, 48s. to 60s., spot American from 35s. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment 15s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 16s. 9d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry fro 192s. per lb. and imported, 35s.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 22s. 6d. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, 106s. 6d. per lb. spot. East Indian for shipment, 112s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 35s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

THYME.—From 20s. to 24s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

## UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MAY 11: Crude GLYCERIN was slightly firmer. Brazilian MENTHOL lost 10 cents to $4·75 per lb. although synthetic material was firmer. In ESSENTIAL OILS higher per lb. were CANANGA at $6 (up 25 cents); Bourbon VETIVERT, $15·75 (75 cents) and Sicilian LEMON, $4·40 (30 cents). Lower were PETITGRAIN at $2·10 (down 10 cents) and CARAWAY, $4·60 (5 cents).

# TRADE MARKS

## APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

**m the "Trade Marks Journal," April 14**

*perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations cosmetics* (3)
OPM'DEL, B867,691, by G. O. Equipment, d., London, W.1.

*soaps, perfumes and non-medicated toilet arations, toilet articles (not included in r classes), essential oils, cosmetics, and pre- tions for the hair* (3)
OUNTAIN OF BEAUTY, B869,656, by eauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, ussex.

*cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, ps and preparations for the hair* (3)
EAUTY COUNSELOR CELEBRE, 863,713, y Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., New- aven, Sussex.

*all goods, for sale in the United Kingdom* (3)
ALE ROYAL, B871,204, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 7.

*cosmetics and non-medicated toilet pre- ations* (3)
YNAMITE, 873,185, by American Home roducts Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

*all goods in gel form* (3) *and* (5)
UDAGEL, B862,440-41, by Diversey (U.K.), td., London, W.1.

*deodorants, disinfectants, sanitary substances l medicated bath preparations, all being pro- ts for personal hygiene; and sanitary towels*

ISATEX, 812,670, by Vereinigte Papierwerke chickedanz & Co., Nuremberg, Germany.

*r antibiotics; pharmaceutical preparations and stances, all containing antibiotics; and terials prepared for bandaging, all being im- gnated with antibiotics* (5)
Device, 843,361, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

*r sheets of plastics for use as sterile coverings application to parts of the body in which gical incisions are to be made, and sterile esives prepared for use with such sheets* (5)
VIDRAPE, 856,150, by Aeroplast Corpora- tion, Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.

*r pharmaceutical preparations and substances, ne being for export to and sale in Gibraltar* (5)
FRANODIL, 861,482, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

*r pharmaceutical preparations and substances*
PALLIA, B861,926, by Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

*r pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment dyspepsia, bronchitis, coughs, colds, sore roats and similar ailments* (5)
MEGGESON, 864,497, by Meggeson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.15.

*r veterinary preparations* (5)
SPECTROVET, 865,050, by Abbott Labora- tories, Lake, Illinois, U.S.A.

*or all goods, but not including sanitary clothing any goods of the same description as sanitary othing* (5)
SUPRALENE, 868,977, by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., Harston, Cambs.

*or medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations nd substances for use in making seltzer water* (5)
PARA-SELTZER, 870,235, by Britanol, Ltd., Leeds, Yorks.

*or pharmaceutical preparations for human use nd for veterinary use consisting of or containing henothiazine derivatives* (5)
ECONAZINE, 870,277, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

*or medicinal preparations and mineral salts, ll being additives to animal foodstuffs* (5)
VITA-VIM, 870,882, by Mineral Supplements, Ltd., Chester.

*or herbicides; and chemical preparations for esiccating or defoliating crop plants* (5)
REGLONE, 870,947, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1, and Yalding, Kent.

*or anti-perspirants, deodorants and pharma- eutical preparations for hygienic purposes* (5)
CONFIDENCE, B871,155, by Cyclax, Ltd., London, W.1.

*or all goods* (5)
DIAREST, DIARREST, 871,044-45, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. HALIVITE, 872,385, by Scott & Bowne, Ltd., London, W.1. INDOGESIC, 873,577, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

*For preparations for killing plants and weeds and destroying vermin; pesticides, parasiticides and insecticides* (5)
DAXTRON, 871,901, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

*For pharmaceutical products* (5)
LIPIPHYSAN, 872,158, by L'Equilibre Biologique (Association Technique Pharmaceutique et Equilibre Biologique Reunis), Amilly, France.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use and for veterinary use* (5)
DOMOSO, 873,119, ZENADRID, 873,258, by Syntex Corporation, Panama.

*For pharmaceutical preparations for human use and for veterinary use* (5)
AMBILHAR, 873,137, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

*For photographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings* (9)
Device with letters HPL, B870,268, by Sidney R. Littlejohn & Co., Ltd., London, N.7.

*For photographic, cinematographic, optical, signalling, measuring, geodetic, checking (supervision) apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments for use in physics; and parts and fittings; objectives (lenses)* (9)
MEONET, 872,849, by Meopta, Narodni Podnik, Prerov, Czechoslovakia.

*For photographic apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings* (9)
ARAMEC, EBONAX, 873,721-22, by Swaco Engineers, Ltd., Woodford Green, Essex.

*For portable oxygen inhalers for personal use and parts* (10)
VIVAGEN, 870,497, by British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, W.6.

*For electric blankets* (10)
VISACREM, 871,343, by Italcrem, S.A., Barcelona, Spain.

**From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 22**

*For liquid fertilisers* (1)
Device with word and letters NPK FERTI-LIQUID, 872,736, by Agricultural Services, Ltd., Poole, Dorset.

*For prepared carbon* (1)
PHILBLACK, 826,770, by Phillips Chemical Co., Bartlesville, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

*For chemical products for use in photographic fixing processes* (1)
ACUFIX, 869,023, by Paterson (Products), Ltd., London, W.C.1.

*For films, plates and papers, all being sensitised and all being for photographic purposes; and chemical products for use in photography* (1) *and for photographic apparatus and instruments and parts* (9)
Device, 873,239-40, by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.

*For soaps, shampoos, oils, lotions, creams, gels and powders; all the aforesaid goods being for toilet and/or cosmetic purposes* (3)
JOHNSON & JOHNSON, 826,671, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

*For non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations* (3)
RICHARD HUDNUT ALL CLEAR, 849,120, by Richard Hudnut, Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.

*For cosmetic preparations for use in strengthening the nails* (3)
PROTEI, 864,131, by Nutress Laboratories, Inc., North Hollywood, California, U.S.A.

*For cosmetics* (3)
Device with words VICHY SOURCE DE BEAUTE, B861,894, by Société d'Hygiène Dermatologique de Vichy, Vichy Source de Beauté, Vichy, France.

*For all goods* (3)
HELEN NEUSHAEFER, B866,550, by Helen Neushaefer, Inc., New York, U.S.A. UNI-FLAVO, 867,731, by Klaas Sluys, Boechout, Belgium. INNOXA ON & OFF, 872,979, by Innoxa (England), Ltd., London, N.1.

*For lacquers, lacquer driers and setting preparations, all for the hair* (3)
BEAUTY COUNSELOR PROTECT SET, 865,722-23, by Beauty Couselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

*For preparations for the hair* (3)
PETAL SOFT, B868,923, by Northern Aerosols & Sachet Co., Ltd., Manchester, 12.

*For eau de Cologne, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, dentifrices and preparations for the hair; soaps* (3)
SHAHI, 872,318, by Eau de Cologne & Parfümerie-Fabrik Glockengasse No. 4711 Gegenüber der Pferdepost von Ferd. Mülhens, Cologne-on-Rhine, Germany.

*For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom* (3)
SSSH! B871,977, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 7.

*For cosmetic preparations, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps, hair lotions* (3)
NIGHT CLUB, 873,407, by Laurice Cosmetics, Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks.

*For antiseptic preparations for the skin* (5)
ULTRAGUAR, 854,376, by Wallace, Cameron & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, S.1.

*For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of burns* (5)
ULTRAKOO, 854,378, by Wallace, Cameron & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, S.1.

*For thermal bandages, being bandages inorporating a layer or layers of expanded polystyrene in combination with a layer or layers of absorbent dressings* (5)
PORON, 856,278, by Poron Insulation, Ltd., Torpoint, Cornwall.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and products* (5)
POWERIN, B866,085, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

*For analgesic preparations and sedative preparations, all in tablet, liquid or powder form* (5)
ZEFFA, 866,874, by British Chemotheutic Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

*For anæsthetic and analgesic gases* (5)
ENTONOX, 869,365, by British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, W.6.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances* (5)
SYLVAKLEER, B869,374, by Sylvachem (Proprietary), Ltd., Natal, South Africa.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use and for veterinary use, and sanitary substances; all being for internal use* (5)
VETRISAN, 869,595, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.I.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for the treatment of migraine* (5)
VALODRYL, 869,642, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

*For all goods* (5)
MOGINI, 871,461, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

*For insecticides and fungicides* (5)
PRESAQUEX, 873,226, by Associated Building Products, Ltd., Frog Island, Leicester.

*For pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary preparations and substances* (5)
SCOLABAN, 873,949, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

*For photographic apparatus and instruments, photographic cameras, and apparatus for feeding cards, cheques and documents into the aforesaid apparatus and cameras* (9)
UNIPRO, 864,662, by Sperry Rand Corporation, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

*For photographic cameras, photographic apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings* (9)
TRANSONIC, 871,707, by Rosley, Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex.

*For contraceptives* (10)
CONTREX, 873,413, by Contrex Laboratories (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool, 2.

*For babies' napkins made of textile material* (25)
MARATHON ONE WAY NAPPY, 948,982, by John Beales Associated Cos., Ltd., Nottingham.

*For babies' napkins made of textile materials, babies' bibs and articles of clothing for babies* (25)
SMALL TALK, 870,864, by Walter Howard Jones, Disley, Ches.

*For animal feeding stuffs in block form, containing glucose, minerals and vitamins* (31)
VIGLUCOMIN, 849,909, A. Missenden, Ltd., Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

# PATENTS

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

**From the "Official Journal (Patents)," March 31**

*Preparation of granular nitrogenous fertiliser.* Armour & Co. 991,575.

*Process for the preparation of penicillins.* Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 991,586.

*Detergent solutions.* Wallace, Cameron & Co., Ltd. 991,597.

*Surgical clip assembly.* Ethicon, Inc. 991,618.

*Dibenzocycloheptadiene derivatives.* Dumex, A.S. 991,651.

*Adrenochrome monoaminoguanidine.* Shiraimatsu-Shinyaku, K.K. 991,654.

*Nematocidal process.* Chemagro Corporation. 991,659.

*Method of producing stable horse-chestnut seed extracts containing saponin.* H. Preuss. 991,663.

*Polystyrene film, process for producing it and photographic elements employing it.* Kodak, Ltd. 991,702.

*Photographic roll-film cameras.* Minox, G.m.b.H. 991,682.

*Cardboard and like boxes.* E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd. 991,700.

*Camera shutter mechanisms.* W. Vinten, Ltd. 991,727.

*Sedative and choleretic medicine.* Compagnie Française des Matières Colorantes. 991,785.

*Toilet tissue.* S. R. Rosenthal. 991,805.

*6-Formyl steroids and process for the preparation thereof.* The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 991,813.

*Process for the preparation of gluconates and trace-metals.* Soc. d'Etude des Catalyseurs. 991,816.

*Herbicidal lactams.* Rohm & Haas Co. 991,821.

*Mixed fertilisers.* Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 991,834.

*Production of unsaturated acids by catalytic oxidation.* Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 991,836.

*Quinoline derivatives.* Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 991,838.

*Photographic materials.* Honeywell, Inc. 991,893.

*Hypodermic injector.* R. P. Scherer Corporation. 991,894.

*Tetracyclic aromatic diene compounds.* H. Smith. 991,933.

*Photographic developing agents.* Kodak, Ltd. 991,934.

*Indoline derivatives and process for preparing them.* Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 991,937.

*Pharmaceutical coating composition and process for preparing same.* Sankyo Co., Ltd. 991,941.

*Dry-shaving apparatus.* Philips Electronic and Associated Industries, Ltd. 991,966.

*Morphenthridine derivatives.* Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 991,977.

*Preparation of dicarbamates.* Zambon, S.p.A. 991,978.

*Organic phosphorus-containing derivatives of acid anhydrides.* Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 991,979.

*$\triangle^{1}$-1:11γ-oxido-steroids.* CIBA, Ltd. 991,983.

*Esters derived from quinoline and preparation thereof.* Soc. d'Etudes de Produits Chimiques. 991,986.

*5-Acyloxyuracils.* Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 991,988.

*Process for the manufacture of peracetic acid.* Wacker-Chemie, G.m.b.H. 992,017.

*Photographic image protector.* Sony Corporation. 992,019.

*Stabiliser compositions.* Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 992,023.

*Aerosol containers.* Taylor Pty., Ltd. 992,040.

British patent specifications relating to the above obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

**From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 7**

*Antibiotics.* Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 992,119.

*Closure arrangements for containers.* Metal Containers, Ltd. 992,127.

*Poly-saccharides and methods for their production.* Parke, Davis & Co. 992,132.

*Tableting-machines having rotating die tables.* Kilian & Co., G.m.b.H. 992,134.

*3-Keto-$\triangle^{4,6}$-steroids.* Syntex, S.A. 992,147.

*Synthesis of steroids.* Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 992,148.

*Process for the manufacture of linear polyamides of high viscosity from β-lactams.* Farbwerke Hoechst. 992,149.

*Preparation of granular nitrogenous fertiliser.* Armour & Co. 991,575.

*Dyeing of hair and other keratinous material and compounds therefor.* Gillette Industries, Ltd. 992,150.

*Process for the preparation of local anæsthetic active toluidide.* Astra Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, A.B. 992,151.

*Aminoesters.* Soc. Italiana Prodotti Schering. 992,152.

*Quaternary 4-pyridyl thioethers and compositions containing them.* Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 992,157.

*Phosphorus containing esters.* Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 992,159.

*Pack for the administration of oral contraceptive drugs.* S. P. Paraskevas. 992,160.

*Separation of glycerine and other lower polyhydric alcohols from the hydrogenolysis products of saccharides.* Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. 992,165.

*5-nitro-furfurylidene derivatives.* Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 992,166.

*Process for the preparation of imidazole derivatives.* Soc. des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc. 992,168.

*Aerosol dispensers and actuator cap construction therefor.* Valve Corporation of America. 992,187.

*Process for making a siloxane.* Dow Corning Corporation. 992,193.

*Method for the extraction of sulphated polysaccharides.* Riker Laboratories, Inc. 992,201.

*Production of terephthalic acid.* Institut Français du Pétrole, des Carburants et Lubrifiants. 992,203.

*Hypoglycæmic compositions containing acyl disulphides and their esters.* American Cyanamid Co. 992,222.

*Coating method and apparatus.* Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 992,241.

*Hair curler and method of coiling a tress of hair in order to curl it.* Gillette Co. 992,274.

*Compounds related to fusidic acid and dihydrofusidic acid.* Lovens Kemiske Fabrik Produktions, A.B. 992,276.

*Production of allyl esters.* Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd. 992,296.

*Tooth-brushes.* M. Liebner. 992,302.

*Process for recovering tar phenols and bases from coal tar distillates containing same.* Yorkshire Tar Distillers, Ltd. 992,319.

*Process for the preparation of 4-(p-aminobenzenesulphonamido) - 2,6 - dimethoxy - pyrimidine.* Chugai Seiyaku, K.K. 992,327.

*Hog cholera serum.* Philips Roxane, Inc. 992,330.

*Containers for vacuum flasks.* L. Leslie-Smith. 992,331.

*Triazine derivatives, processes for their preparation and compositions containing same.* J. R. Geigy, A.G. 992,339.

*Process for the manufacture of unsaturated 16-methylene 3-keto-steroids and compounds produced thereby.* E. Merck, A.G. 992,348.

*Piperazine derivatives and process for their production.* Egyesult Gyogyszer-es Tapszergyar. 992,353.

*2,2,2-trichloroethylcarbonate.* Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. 992,356.

*2,5-Di-[1′,3′,4′-oxidiazol-2′-yl] thiophene compounds.* CIBA, Ltd. 992,357.

*Siloxane materials.* Dow Corning Corporation. 992,365.

*Androstenone derivatives.* G. D. Searle & Co. 992,370.

*Purification of hexamethylenediamine.* Monsanto Co. 992,372.

*Process for the production of phosphonitriles.* W. R. Grace & Co. 992,377.

*Bed pans.* T. Parker. 992,403.

*Photographic image-receiving sheet material.* Kodak, Ltd. 992,411.

*Protective cases for thermometers.* C. W. E. Remnant. 992,439.

*Production of calcium sulphate γ-hemihydrate crystals.* Guilini, G.m.b.H., Geb. 992,468.

*Removal of impurities and recovery of potassium hydroxide in the production of potassium permanganate.* Carus Chemical Co., Inc. 992,510.

*Stabilised photographic silver halide emulsion.* Eastman Kodak Co. 992,486.

*Production of a solubilised form of mammalian collagen.* Savillers (1920), Ltd. 992,519.

*Releasing and timing devices for use with movie cameras.* Soc. Industrielle de Sonceboz, S.A. 992,547.

*Sulphonium compounds.* Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 992,555.

*2-Methyl-$\triangle^{2}$-androstene derivatives and process for their production.* Syntex, S.A. 992,556.

*Cyclic phosphorus compound and derivatives thereof.* Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 992,563.

*Acid amides and a process for the manufacture thereof.* F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 992,565.

*Pyridine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof.* F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. A.G. 992,566.

*Therapeutic compositions comprising steroids and thiamine derivatives.* S.A.C.E.R., S.A. 992,581.

*Kinematographic camera.* Meoptal Narodni Podnik Prerov. 992,593.

*Razor blade holder.* W. Trayner. 992,612.

*Alkyl phenols.* Coalite and Chemical Products Ltd. 992,629.

*Process for the production of meta-alkylphenols.* Coalite and Chemical Products, Ltd. 992,630.

*Method and apparatus for the manufacture of babies' napkins or the like.* Paulistroms Bruk. 992,662.

*Processes and apparatus for deodorising oils and fats.* Deggendorfer Werft und Eisenbau, G.m.b.H. 992,697.

*Heterocyclic compounds and derivatives thereof.* Rohm & Haas Co. 992,721.

*Synthesis of steroids.* Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 992,722.

*1,5-Imino-cycloalkanes and -cycloalkenes.* Sterling Drug, Inc. 992,723-24.

*Aminoalkyl-indolyl-benzyl alcohols.* Koningklijke Pharmaceutische Fabrieken Vorheen Brocades-Stheeman & Pharmacia, N.V. 992,731.

*1-Aryl-alkyl-4-(N-arylalkanamido) piperidines and related compounds and method for their preparation.* Research Laboratorium Dr. C. Janssen, N.V. 992,732.

*Trans-3-phenylcyclobutylamines.* Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 992,734.

*Polyamides.* J. R. Geigy, A.G. 992,736.

*Amino-substituted carboxylic acids and a process for the manufacture thereof.* F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 992,737.

*Sulphoxides.* C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 992,738.

*Preparation of permonosulphates.* Laporte Chemicals, Ltd. 992,742.

*Ferrous glutamate.* International Minerals and Chemical Corporation. 992,749.

*Method of producing hæmostatic preparation.* Spofa, Sdruzeni Podniku pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu. 992,753.

*Preparation of 10-formyl-steroids.* Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 992,778.

*C-normorphinan derivatives and their preparation.* Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 992,796.

*6,7-seco-morphinan-6,7-dioic acid derivatives and their preparation.* Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 992,797.

*Herbicidal compositions.* Yorkshire Tar Distillers, Ltd. 992,801.

*Sterilisation solution.* Ethicon, Inc. 992,813.

*Sterilisation solutions.* Ethicon, Inc. 992,814.

*Process for the production of L-glutamic acid.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 992,833.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 19.

# WILLS

MR. A. BOOTH, 79 Langford Road, Arnold, Notts, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1917, left £7,507 (£7,430 net).

MR. C. DALE, M.P.S., 61 Park Road, Chorley, Lancs, left £21,004 (£19,384 net).

MR. W. DOUCH, M.P.S., Alverstone, Woodland Rise, Sevenoaks, Kent, left £8,976 (£8,908 net).

MR. H. ST.D. FRANCIS, M.P.S., 9 Curzon Court, Portarlington Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, Hants, left £13,985 (£11,356 net).

MR. S. HANMER, M.P.S., 22 Pine Grove, Monton, Eccles, Lancs, left £2,808 (£2,283 net).

# WORLD TRADE

**Mexico's Pharmaceutical Industry.**—es by Mexico's pharmaceutical in-try in 1964 totalled 2,500 million os (£71 millions). It is expected that, r the next six years, a further £74 lions will be invested in the indus-, which now represents a total in-tment of some £60 millions. Exports pharmaceuticals in 1964 were valued £1 million.

**ndonesia Takes Over Australian mpany.**—The Australian-owned drug mpany, Naspro, which has been taken r by the Indonesian Government, been renamed P. N. Naspro Indo-ia ("P.N." being the Indonesian Gov-ment's abbreviation for State enter-se). Naspro is the first company to taken over under President Suk-o's recent decree that all foreign-ned enterprises in Indonesia should brought under Government control.

**Industrial Developments in Jamaica.** Three industrial developments in the mical sector have taken place in maica recently. Jamaica Detergents, d., opened a factory representing an vestment of £270,000 and a produc-n of up to 6,000 tons of finished tergent is expected each year with a rplus for export to other Caribbean untries. Aerosol Sprays, Ltd., now ablished at Kingston, has started eliminary production of aerosol in-cticides and sprays. The initial capa-y is in the region of sixty containers r minute but as demand increases at can be expanded to 250 containers. new factory of Sterling Drug Inter-tional, Ltd., was opened officially at entral Village on May 1. The Jamai-n subsidiary represents an investment about £90,000.

# PRINT AND PUBLICITY

### PRESS ADVERTISING

TLAS LIGHTING, LTD., Thorn House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2: Atlas Flash-n-summer promotion campaign. In national photographic journals.

OMETICA, LTD., Boreham Wood, Herts: Bu-To. In *Woman, Honey, Woman's Mirror, Valen-ine, Mirabell* and *Boyfriend*.

XOR, LTD., St. Leonard's Road, Mortlake, London, S.W.14: Velouty powder cream. In women's magazines.

CRYL, LTD., Babycraft Division, Southampton: V.I.P. disposable napkins. In *Woman's Own, Woman and Home, Good Housekeeping, Housewife, Sunday Mirror, Mother, Mother and Baby, Nursery World* and mother and baby Press.

IBBS PEPSODENT, LTD., Hesketh House, Port-man Square, London, W.1: Signal tooth-paste. In women's magazines and national daily Press.

PANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent: Kopil cameras. In *Observer, Reader's Digest, Sunday Times, Daily Mirror, Weekend Telegraph* and *Sunday Express*.

INNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 3M House, Wigmore Street, London, W.1: Ferraniacolor. In leading amateur photographic magazines.

YRAM PICKER, LTD., Surbiton, Surrey: Outdoor Girl cosmetics. In *Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Mirror, Photoplay, Woman's Story, True Story, True Romances* and *Daily Mirror*.

OTT & BOWNE, LTD., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1: Diamon Deb nail styler. In *Daily Mirror, Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*.

ENNETH WESTON MARKETING, LTD., Granary House, Burton-on-Trent: Yestamin. In *Woman, Sunday Mirror, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm* and *T.V. World*.

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Lists

ELGA PRODUCTS, LTD., Lane End, Bucks: International catalogue (pp. 24).

A. G. HERSOM, 119 Richmond Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey: List of perfumery compounds (pp. 50).

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, LTD., Freshwater Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex: Biochemicals list (pp. 40).

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. (MOND), LTD., Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1: Mond chemical products (pp. 10).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "The pharmacist's reference manual to M. & B. counter lines" (pp. 39).

#### Booklets and Leaflets

BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON), LTD., Freshwater Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex: Thin layer chromatographic equipment (6-p. folder). B.T.L. thermal cut out (2-p. leaflet). "Circon unit for temperature control" (2-p. leaflet).

BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD., Hammersmith House, London, W.6: "Take some air" (32-p. booklet describing the company's activities).

GLOVERS (CHEMICALS), LTD., Wortley Low Mills, Whitehall Road, Leeds 12: Morpans long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds (32-p. booklet). Equionic SD and Equionic SDC bactericidal detergent concentrate liquids (6-p. folder).

MARCHON PRODUCTS, LTD., Whitehaven, Cumberland. Notes on the formulation of biodegradable detergents. New series.

NAARDEN (LONDON), LTD., 73 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15: "The essence of progress" (booklet describing the company's activities).

PIERSON & CO., 87 Lancaster Avenue, Fennel Street, Manchester, 4: Typhoon industrial high-speed mixer (pp. 6).



**ATTRACTING THE FOOT-SORE CUSTOMER: Left, a 3-D display stand to hold a tube of Mycil ointment and tin of Mycil powder, products of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, E.1. Right: "Dispenser" display stand presenting the extended range of Carnation foot-comfort products of Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Birmingham.**

# COMING EVENTS

**Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.**

## Monday, May 17

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, Bingley Hall, Birmingham. Until May 21.

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms hotel, Enfield, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting and members' night.

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT SHOW, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. Until May 21.

SHOPFITTING AND SELF-SERVICE EXHIBITION (SHOPSHOW), Olympia, London, W.14. Until May 20. On May 20 at 2.30 p.m. Conference on "The Chemist's Place in Modern Retailing."

## Tuesday, May 18

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hackwood hotel, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting. Also Mrs. I. M. Z. Elliott on "A Journey Abroad."

## Wednesday, May 19

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. "Cardiac Arrhythmias."

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION (PAKEX), Earls Court, London, W.14. Until May 27.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2, at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry lecture theatre, University of Sheffield. Mr. J. Allegro on "The Dead Sea Scrolls." (Joint meeting with the local medical, dental and optical associations.)

## Thursday, May 20

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2, at 10 a.m. Branch Representatives' meeting.

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Kingston hotel, Kingston-upon-Thames, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. W. R. Littlejohn (Editor, *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*) on "Perfumes, their Blending and Manufacture."

## Friday, May 21

CROYDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Greyhound hotel, Park Lane, Croydon, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Also Mr. P. G. Law on "The Use of Photography in the Detection of Crime."

## Sunday, May 23

"SQUARE" ASSOCIATION, Myddleton House, Enfield, Middlesex. Garden party.

## Advance Information

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHARMACOGNOSY, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, United States. Annual meeting, including symposium on chemotaxonomy. June 15-18. Further information is available from Dr. L. R. Worthen, College of Pharmacy, University of Rhode Island.

MOTHER AND BABY EXHIBITION, Metropole exhibition halls, Brighton, Sussex. August 11-18.

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL OF PHARMACY EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, Plymouth. Annual reunion. October 24. Further details are obtainable from Mr. A. G. M. Madge, 1 Saltburn Road, St. Budeaux, Plymouth, Devon.

## Courses and Conferences

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1. Course on industrial and factory law for industrial managers and executives. Fee: Members, £12 12s., non-members, £14 14s. June 30 to July 1. Further details are available from the Society at the above address.


**What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments**

EXPERIENCE with renal homotransplants in man is reported by workers in Paris. In 1964 the group had initiated a comparable series of cases receiving irradiation or no irradiation as a preoperative procedure, in order to determine the effect of immunodepressive methods. They have reached the tentative conclusion that irradiation plus drugs is slightly superior to drugs alone. Early infectious complications were probably commoner in irradiated patients but drugs carried specific complications. The incidence of transplant "crises" was the same in both series. The long-term stability of the transplants, in cases of satisfactory tolerance, was greater in irradiated patients—interruption of therapy in patients treated with drugs alone was noted to be followed by progressive deterioration of the transplant, but no such deterioration occurred if the patient had been irradiated before administration of the drug. (*Lancet*, May 8, p. 985.)

MANNITOL by intravenous injection has been found of definite value in the management of acute renal failure. Workers at Glasgow Royal Infirmary report that urinary volume was promptly increased by administration of the drug in twenty-five of thirty-five patients with acute oliguria after hypotension associated with surgery, accidental trauma, or an acute medical incident, and who had evidence of impaired renal concentrating power. The trial showed that mannitol should be given as soon as possible after the onset of oliguria. (*Lancet*, May 8, p. 980.)

A METHOD of forced diuresis and alkalinisation used in addition to hæmodialysis in patients with severe barbiturate poisoning is described by workers from King's College Hospital, London. In a series of fifteen patients the majority responded to the forced diuresis and alkalinisation, purpose of which was to increase rate of barbiturate excretion via the patient's kidneys. (*B.M.J.*, May 8, p. 1217.)

## British Approved Names

THE following supplementary list of approved names has been issued by the British Pharmacopœia Commission:—

| APPROVED NAME | OTHER NAMES |
|---|---|
| Acetylcysteine | *N*-Acetyl-L-cysteine (Airbron) |
| Bithionol | 2,2′-Thiobis-(4,6-dichlorophenol) (Present in Biotrase) |
| Capreomycin | An antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces capreolus* |
| Cloponone | β,4-Dichloro-α-dichloroacetamidopropiophenone (Present in Ginetris) |
| Dibenzepin | 4-(2-Dimethylaminoethyl)-1,4-dihydro-1-methyl,2,3:6,7-dibenzo-1,4-diazepin-5-one (Noveril is the hydrochloride) |
| Dimethyl sulphoxide | Methyl sulphoxide, DMSO |
| Flufenamic acid | *N*-(α,α,α-Trifluoro-*m*-tolyl) anthranilic acid |
| Lysergide | *NN*-Diethyl-lysergamide, lysergic acid diethylamide, LSD (Delysid) |
| Octaphonium chloride | Benzyldiethyl-2-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy]ethylammonium chloride (Octaphen; Phenoctide. Present in Octaflex and Tazoline) |
| Pancreozymin | A hormone obtained from duodenal mucosa |
| Penamecillin | Acetoxymethyl 6-phenylacetamidopenicillanate (Wy-20788) |
| Phenyramidol | α-(2-Pyridylaminomethyl)benzyl alcohol (Analexin is the hydrochloride) |
| Psilocybin | 3-(2-Dimethylaminoethyl)indol-4-yl dihydrogen phosphate (Indocybin) |
| Secretin | A hormone obtained from duodenal mucosa |
| Sulphaloxate | 2-[4-Hydroxymethylureidosulphonyl)phenylcarbamoyl] benzoate (Enteromide is the calcium salt) |
| Thiomesterone | 1α,7α-Bis(acetylthio)-17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrost-4-en-3-one (Embadol) |
| Tolnaftate | *O*-2-Naphthyl *N*-methyl-*m*-tolylthiocarbamate (Dermoxin; Naphthiomate-T) |
| Urokinase | A plasminogen activator isolated from human urine |

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

**Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.**

AMPHETAMINE ADDICTION. *Practitioner*, May.

MANNITOL therapy in acute renal failure. *Lancet*, May 8.

EXPERIENCE with 45 renal homotransplantations in man. *Lancet*, May 8.

DIGITALIS. Abuse of. *Brit. med. J.*, May 8.

SEVERE BARBITURATE POISONING. Haemodialysis in. *Brit. med. J.*, May 8.

CARBACHOL and VITAMIN $B_{12}$ absorption. *Brit. med. J.*, May 8.

RESIN THERAPY for hypercholesteremia. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 26.

DRUG LATENTIATION. Synthesis and preliminary evaluation of testosterone derivatives. *J. Pharm. Sciences*, April.

# COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

**The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.**

**Period May 23—29**

| PRODUCT | London | Midland | North | Scotland | Wales & West | South | North-east | Anglia | Ulster | Westward | Border | Grampian | Eireann | Channel Is. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alka-Seltzer ... ... ... | 6/180 | 2/80 | 4/120 | 3/120 | 3/90 | 4/120 | 4/120 | 6/180 | 4/120 | 3/90 | 6/180 | 3/90 | 2/60 | 4/120 |
| Anadin ... ... ... | 2/60 | 3/44 | 3/90 | 5/91 | 5/104 | 2/60 | — | 3/90 | 4/120 | 1/30 | 2/60 | 3/21 | — | — |
| Anne French cleansing milk | — | 1/30 | 1/30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Askit powders ... ... | — | — | — | 12/84 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3/21 | 4/28 | — | — |
| Beechams powders ... | 3/29 | 3/29 | 3/29 | 3/29 | — | 3/29 | — | 3/29 | 3/29 | — | 1/15 | 2/30 | — | 4/60 |
| Bisodol ... ... ... | — | 4/28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Carnation corn caps ... | — | — | 3/21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cuticura ... ... ... | — | 2/14 | 1/7 | — | — | 2/14 | 1/7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dentu-Creme ... ... | 2/60 | 1/30 | 2/60 | 1/30 | 2/60 | 1/30 | 1/30 | 2/60 | 1/30 | 1/30 | 1/30 | 2/60 | — | 1/30 |
| Fresh-aire ... ... ... | 3/21 | 3/21 | 3/21 | 3/21 | 3/21 | 3/21 | 3/21 | 3/21 | 3/21 | 3/21 | 2/14 | 3/21 | — | 2/14 |
| Germolene ... ... ... | 2/14 | 2/14 | 2/14 | — | 2/14 | 2/14 | — | 2/14 | 2/14 | 2/14 | — | 2/14 | — | — |
| Go deodorant ... ... | 4/90 | 3/60 | 3/60 | 2/45 | 3/45 | 3/60 | 3/60 | 3/60 | — | 2/30 | 2/30 | 2/30 | — | — |
| Immac ... ... ... | — | 1/30 | 2/60 | — | — | 1/30 | 1/30 | 1/30 | 1/30 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Imperial Leather toilet soap | 3/90 | 1/30 | 2/60 | 2/60 | 2/60 | 2/60 | 2/60 | 3/90 | 2/60 | 2/60 | 2/60 | 2/60 | — | — |
| Milk of Magnesia ... ... | 2/60 | 2/60 | — | 2/60 | 2/60 | 1/30 | 2/60 | 2/60 | 3/90 | 3/90 | 2/60 | 3/90 | — | 2/60 |
| Moorland indigestion tablets | 1/7 | — | 2/14 | — | 2/14 | 3/21 | — | — | 3/21 | 4/28 | — | — | — | — |
| Mum rollette ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1/15 | — | 2/60 | — | — | 1/15 | — | — | — | — |
| Phyllosan ... ... ... | — | 3/21 | 3/21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Polaroid colour pack camera | 2/75 | 2/75 | 2/75 | 2/75 | — | 2/75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Radox ... ... ... | 3/90 | 3/90 | 3/90 | 3/90 | 3/90 | 3/90 | 3/90 | 3/90 | — | 3/90 | — | — | — | — |
| Rennics ... ... ... | 3/90 | 3/90 | 4/120 | 1/30 | 4/110 | 2/60 | 2/60 | 3/45 | — | 1/30 | 4/120 | — | — | — |
| Right Guard ... ... | 3/135 | 2/90 | 1/45 | 3/135 | 2/90 | 1/45 | 2/90 | 3/135 | 2/90 | 2/90 | 3/135 | 2/90 | — | — |
| Rinstead pastilles ... ... | 2/30 | 2/30 | 3/45 | 1/15 | 1/15 | 1/15 | 3/45 | 2/30 | 2/30 | 2/30 | 1/15 | 1/15 | — | — |
| Setlers ... ... ... | 1/15 | 2/80 | 2/80 | 2/80 | 2/80 | 2/30 | 1/15 | 2/80 | — | 1/15 | — | — | — | — |
| VO5 shampoo ... ... | 3/45 | 2/30 | 2/30 | 4/60 | 2/30 | 2/30 | 3/45 | 4/60 | — | 2/30 | — | — | — | — |
| Wright's coal tar soap ... | 1/15 | 1/15 | 1/15 | — | 1/15 | 1/15 | 1/15 | 1/15 | — | 1/15 | 1/15 | — | — | — |

# mulative price changes

**AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR MARCH 1965**

Chanel)
spray — — 50 0
(514 Gillette)
tainless 5 29 3½ (20 pkts) 7 4 (20 pkts) 2 6
(1191 Stiefel)
ent bar 3½oz 40 0 10 0 5 9
34 A&H) 22 0 — 2 9
08 BW)
† 2·5mgm
100 15 10ea — 23 9
500 68 8ea — 103 0
(1052 Revlon) 0201
37 0 9 3 5 6
0 Gnome)
s 35mm
I — — *204 0*
IA — — *263 7*
IIIA — — *666 0*
se for above — — *38 4*
I — — *198 3*
IB — — *332 6*
mat I — — *519 6*
se for above — — *43 7*
lack and white
120, 620, 127 — — *3 9*
m cassette
exp — — *7 5*
exp — — *5 7*
ight refill
exp — — *5 7*
room refill
exp — — *4 5*
d cassette
exp — — *4 6*
netre lengths — — *11 7*
netre lengths — — *36 1*
eversal 8 mm
and U27 — — *23 7*
negative NC17
film 120 — — *10 6*
cassette
0exp — — *12 7*
5exp — — *17 0*
reversal C18
m cassette
5exp — — *31 9*
tor 300-M — — *690 8*
800-M — — *806 3*

0 Gnome) existing entries
**gyl** (1136 WJ&C)
s 45 69 0 17 3 9 2
(179 BDH)
ules 2 mils 25 131 3ea 32 9¾ea —
(23 Airwick)
pl floral mist 35 3 — *3 11*
time mist 35 3 — *3 11*
25 AS)
mmol soap 10 1 2 5½ 1 4
ing stick 10 1 2 5½ 1 4
nd sulphur soap 10 1 2 5½ 1 4
18 4 4 5½ 2 5
(187 B5)
ps
10% 14mils 45 0 — 5 8
20% 14mils 46 0 — 5 9
30% 14mils 47 0 — 5 11
nt 2½%† 4gm 19 0 — 2 5
6%† 4gm 19 0 — 2 9
10%† 4gm 22 0 — 2 9
179 BDH)
act lens
ution 60mils 7 0ea — —
nal (221 Camden)
ositories† 10 48 0 12 0 7 0
100 25 0ea 6 3ea 43 9
**arsons** (681 K)
cream 1oz tin 6 0 1 6 10
½oz jar 8 0 2 0 1 2
599 Henleys) existing entry
599 Henleys)
briefs
x 34in 46 0 4 5 6 0
x 38in 47 6 4 7 6 3
x 40in 49 0 4 9 6 6
x 44in 55 6 5 4 7 6

**Alexandra** (1364 HM5)
colostomy bag
12 x 8in 13 6 — —
**Alfonal** (29 Alfonal)
corn oil 1pt 33 7 — 3 6
diabetic fruits
Sorbitol sweetened
8oz 13 6 — *1 6*
Maizonnaise 7oz 27 0 — *3 0*
evaporated milk
6oz 38 5 (4 doz) — *1 0*
fudge 8oz 27 0 — *3 0*
**Algesal** (894 Nicholas)
1½oz 30 0 7 6 4 5
**Algocratine** (1336 WJ&C)
sachets 42 0 10 6 *5 7*
D **Alidine** (394 DF) ampoules 60mgm/2mils 100
**Alkadonna** (228 Carlton)†
gel 4oz 33 0 8 3 4 9
tablets dp 1000 45 0ea — —
**Alkadonna-P** (228 Carlton) †s1s4A
tablets dp 1000 47 6ea — —
**Allercur** (973 Pharmethicals) †s7
ampoules
10 mgm/1 mil 3 4 4ea — *6 6*
20 22 6ea — *33 9*
ointment 20gm 2 2ea — *3 3*
500gm 32 2ea — *48 3*
syrup 100mils 4 4ea — *6 6*
tablets 20mgm 20 2 8ea — *4 0*
100 12 2ea — *18 3*
500 49 10ea — *74 9*
1000 90 6ea — *135 9*
**Allpyral** (1460 Dome)
treatment set 117 0ea — 156 0
single vials
10,000 p.n.u./mil 75 0ea —
**Aloine Houde** (1336 WJ&C)
granules 60 52 0 13 0 *6 10*
**Alupent** (154B) distributors 501 Geigy)
solution 5% 7·5mils 5 0ea — 7 6
D solution 5% 10mils
**Amadis** (Pierre Cardin (1475 Concorde))
perfume
standard ¼oz — — 38 6
½oz — — 57 6
¾oz — — 84 0
1oz — — 126 0
2oz — — 189 0
de luxe ¼oz — — 168 0
1oz — — 231 0
2oz — — 357 0
atomiser — — 65 0
refill — — 38 6
toilet water 2oz — — 45 0
4oz — — 65 0
8oz — — 110 0
aerosol — — 110 0
refill — — 65 0
D **Andre Philippe** (48 AP)
shampoo lacquer remover 4
sun tan oil 23
shampoo
Softaire sachet 7 3 4 10 6
lacquer aerosol
handbag spray 10 12 0 3 0 1 9
D master and handbag unit 6 — — —
**Angel Face** (256 CPL)
lipstick flavoured 31 11 8 0 3 6
D Angio-Conray 80 (971 PSMB)
**Aniferol** (529 Gorney)
dandruff remover 25 0 6 3 *3 9*
**Anifit** (529 Gorney)
oily hair corrective
tube 25 0 (2 doz) 6 3 (2 doz) *1 10*
**Anodesyn** (147 Boots)
ointment 25gm 27 4 6 10 4 0
suppositories 12 27 4 6 10 4 0
72 140 0 35 0 20 5
**Anovlar** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 20 6 4ea — *9 6*
100 28 0ea — *42 0*

D **Anscochrome** (1343 DW) existing entries
**Anscochrome** (1343 DW)
film 200
35mm 20 exp — — *32 10*
film 100
35mm 20 exp — — *29 10*
35mm 12 exp — — *21 6*
film T/100
35mm 12 exp — — *21 6*
film 50
35mm 36 exp — — *37 9*
35mm 20 exp — — *25 11*
film rolls 120 — — *19 11*
127 — — *19 0*
**Ansun** (50 APL)
ointment 21 0 5 3 3 0
suppositories 21 0 5 3 *3 0*
D **Antipressan** (1320 WSP) tablets 25
**April Violets** (1355 Yardley)
bath salts 1920 57 0 14 3 8 4
bath salt tablets
1926 34 0 8 6 5 0
crystallised Cologne
1970 50 0 12 6 7 4
spray mist 1947 101 0 25 9 14 9
de luxe 1947L 115 0 28 9 16 9
talcum 1907 33 0 8 3 4 10
**Arthripax** (894 Nicholas)
cream 1oz 27 0 6 9 4 0
**Arvynol** (583 HP)
capsules 250mgm
†s4B 100 13 8ea — *20 6*
**Aserbine** (621 Horlicks)
cream jar 100gm 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
solution 500mils 15 0ea 3 8ea 26 2
**Asmapax** (894 Nicholas)
tablets †s4B 30 64 0 — 8 0
250 35 9ea — 53 8
**Aspro** (893 Nicholas)
tablets 25 17 11 4 3 2 3
**Astral** (333 Cupal) air fresheners
car 16 0 — *1 9*
cedar block 24 6 — 2 9
**Astrem** (1320 WSP)
tablets† 8 11 6 — 1 6
24 26 9 — 3 6
**Atarax** (583 HP)
syrup 10mgm/5mils
†s4B 4oz 5 0ea — *7 6*
tablets 10mgm
†s4B 100 16 2ea — *24 3*
24mgm
†s4B 20 7 5ea — *11 1½*
100 33 1ea — *49 7½*
D **Atensin** (1320 WSP) tablets 200
**Atensin** (1320 WSP)
tablets †s1s4A 50 60 0 — 7 6
**Atrixo** (1164 55L)
hand care tube 412 24 0 6 0 3 6
**Babycleen** (539 GY)
deodorant sachets
9 26 0 6 3 9
**Bain d'Or** (597 HCL)
dusting powder 51 0 12 10 7 6
**Barbidex** (894 Nicholas)
tablets †s1s4A 30 46 0 — 5 9
250 25 4ea — 38 0
**Basque** (682 KCL)
continental suntan oil
No. 1 34 4 8 7 *5 0*
No. 2 51 6 12 0 *7 6*
suntan oil aerosol 85 10 21 5 *12 6*
mousse aerosol 85 10 21 5 *12 6*
**Baumol** (394 DF) baby powder
**Beauty on a Budget** (1063 Rimmel)
eye liner cake 12 0 2 11 1 9
nail strengthener 12 0 2 11 1 9
shampoo greyaway 12 0 2 11 1 9
eyelashes 22 0 — 2 9
hair lacquer spray 18 10 4 7 2 9
home perm kit 18 10 4 7 2 9
lip glow pearly 18 10 4 7 2 9
lipstick 18 10 4 7 2 9
mascara roll-on 18 10 4 7 2 9
D **Beauty on a Budget** (1063 Rimmel)
face powder

hair lacquer spray
hair removing cream
shampoo lanolin cream
skin food
spot clearing cream
vitamin skin food

**Bellair** (681K)
hair lacquer spray 19 0 4 9 2 8
refill 12 0 3 0 1 8
refill sachet 9 0 2 3 1 3
aerosol 34 0 8 6 4 8

**Belle Color** (525 Golden)
hair tint 44 8 11 2 6 6

**Benbows** (506 Gerhardt)
beauty bath 51 0 12 9 6 10

D **Betnelan** (518 Glaxo) tablets 0·25mgm 30

D **Betnesol** (518 Glaxo) retention enema 100 mils 7

D suppositories 6

**Betnovate-N** (518 Glaxo)
cream T5 30gm 14 6 — 19 4
ointment T5 30gm 14 6ea — 19 4

D Betsolan (518 Glaxo) existing entry

**Betsolan** (518 Glaxo)
cream tube T5
15gm 5 3ea — 7 0
eye/ear drops T5
5mils 5 0ea — 6 8
eye ointment T5
3gm 2 9ea — 3 8
injection vial T5
20mils 15 0ea — 20 0
50mils 36 0ea — 48 0
intra-articular
ampoules T5 1 mil 6 12 0ea — 16 0
tablets 0·25mgm T5
200 20 0ea — 26 8
1000 90 0ea — 120 0

**Biligrafin** (973 Pharmethicals)
ampoules 20mils
30% 5 27 4ea — —
20 103 10ea — —
50% 5 42 10ea — —
20 163 0ea — —

**Biloptin** (973 Pharmethicals)
capsules 30 20 0ea — —
120 75 8ea — —
fatty meal sachet
20gm 20 21 4ea — —

**Biogastrone** (117 BPL)
tablets 24 20 0ea — 30 0
100 75 0ea — 112 6

**Birley** (874 GM&Co) delete tax column and Insert tax paid

**Bisedia** (1330 White)
4oz 7 0ea — —
8oz 13 0ea — —
16oz 24 0ea — —
80oz 108 0ea — —

**Bislumina** (824 MCP)
tablets 50 80 0 20 0 11 8
250 28 4ea 7 1ea 49 7

D packs 12 & 30

**Blue Mink** (1188 Steiner)
perfume handbag size 44 6 11 1 6 6

**Blue Velvet** (1164 S5L)
hand lotion 264 12 7 3 2 1 10
265 20 0 5 0 2 11

**Boblets** (646 EI)
coloured wool balls 4 0 — 1 9

**Bodyfresh** (1372 CCL) deodorant
aerosol 56 0 13 4 8 9
spray bottle 32 0 7 7 4 11

**Bond Street** (1355 Yardley)
perfume 2790 92 0 23 0 13 5
¼oz 2792 206 0 51 6 30 0
1oz 2793 343 0 85 3 50 0
metered spray
2771 110 0 27 6 16 0
perfumed Cologne
2784 84 0 21 0 12 3
2785 151 0 37 9 22 0
crystallised 2770 55 0 13 9 8 0
spray mist 2747 108 0 27 0 15 9
de luxe 2747 124 0 31 0 18 0
talcum 2707 48 0 12 0 7 0

**B-Pas** (1303Wander)
calcium powders 3·5gm
100 41 5ea — 62 1½
500 194 9ea — 292 1½

**B-Pasinah** (1303Wander)
calcium powder 3·5gm
100 43 10ea — 65 9

**Breck** (1509 C of GB)
hair set mist 5oz 58 10 14 10 8 6

**Breeze** (756 Lever)
soap toilet 48 7 11 10 11½
(6 doz) (6 doz)
bath 39 1 9 6 1 6½
(3 doz) (3 doz)
new toilet 29 7 7 3 1 2
(3 doz) (3 doz)

**Bristow's** (105 BTD)
shampoo cream tube 33 6 8 4½ 4 6

**Brocade** (215 Caldey)
perfume bijou 4 4ea 1 1ea 7 6
handbag 6 0ea 1 6ea 11 0
¼oz 14 1ea 3 6ea 24 6
½oz 20 6ea 5 1ea 36 0
1oz 32 0ea 8 0ea 59 6
skin perfume 3 4ea 10ea 5 0

**Brocillin** (1393 BRL)
capsules/tablets TS
125mgm 20 12 0ea — 18 0
100 49 4ea — 74 0
500 232 0ea — 348 0
250mgm 20 22 0ea — 33 0
100 96 8ea — 145 0
500 463 4ea — 695 0
syrup 60mils 5 6ea — 8 3

**Bronchilator** (97 Bayer) †s7
measured-dose nebuliser
with vial 10mils 14 0ea — 21 0
refill 10mils 12 6ea — 18 9

**Bronchisan** (1320 W5P)
children's cough
syrup† 2½oz 39 0 — 5 8

**Bronnley** (194 Bronnley)
lemon soap guest
601/VJ — — 17 6
orange soap punnet
600/T3 — — 6 0

**Brovolin** (859 Moore)
cough syrup† 40oz 36 0ea — —

**Broxil** (1393 BRL)
syrup T5 60mils 11 0ea — 16 6
capsules/tablets T5
125mgm 20 12 0ea — 18 0
100 49 4ea — 74 0
500 232 0ea — 348 0
250mgm 20 22 0ea — 33 0
100 96 8ea — 145 0
500 463 4ea — 694 0

**Brunitex** (113 5&B)
shampoo liquid or
medicated sachet 5 5 1 4
bottle 17 0 4 3 2 3

**Brush'n Blush** (1372 CCL)
make-up 70 0 17 1 10 6

D Bu-To (128 Biometica) existing packs

**Bu-To** (128 Biometica)
hair remover small 20 0 5 0 2 11
large 30 8 7 8 4 6

**Buzz off** (250 Chelspa)
cream 20 3 5 1 3 0
liquid 13 9 3 5 2 3

**Cabochard** (Gres) (1402 Buser)
bath oil — — 57 6
perfume ¼oz — — 39 6
½oz — — 48 0
1oz — — 72 0
2oz — — 178 6
atomiser A57 — — 65 0
refill RA57 — — 35 0
atomiser AT1090 — — 125 0
refill RAT1090 — — 65 0
toilet water 2oz — — 39 6
4oz — — 65 0
8oz — — 97 0
16oz — — 178 6

**Cadum** (280 CP)
soap toilet 97 8 24 5 11½
(1gross) (1gross)
bath 157 0 39 3 1 6½
(1gross) (1gross)

**Caldey** (215 Caldey)
after shave 2oz 46 0 11 0 6 6
4oz 81 0 20 0 11 6
men's Cologne 4oz 138 0 34 0 18 6
men's talcum 48 0 12 0 6 6
hand lotion (Island Gorse) 4oz 64 0 16 0 9 0
perfume
(No. 1) bijou 4 4ea 1 1ea 7 6
handbag 6 6ea 1 8ea 12 0
¼oz 15 0ea 3 9ea 25 6
½oz 21 0ea 5 3ea 37 6
1oz 34 0ea 8 6ea 63 0
(Island Gorse)
bijou 4 4ea 1 1ea 7 6
handbag 6 0ea 1 6ea 11 0
¼oz 13 6ea 3 4ea 22 6
½oz 19 6ea 4 10ea 34 0
1oz 29 6ea 7 4ea 54 6
(Island Fern) ¼oz 10 0ea 2 6ea 16 6
skin perfume
(Island Flowers) 40 0 10 0 5 0
talcum (Island Gorse) 51 0 13 0 7 0

**Calmitol** (621 Horlicks) †s4B
ointment tube 40gm 32 0 8 0 4 8

**Calsalettes** (1244 TLOC)
granules 40 12 9 3 2½ 1 9
200 50 7½ 12 8 6 9
tablets 20 12 9 3 2½ 1 9
100 50 7½ 12 8 6 9

**Calvert's** (219 Calvert) soap
No. 5 carbolic 12 0 — 1 3

**C.A.M.** (1091 Rybar)
4oz 30 0 7 6 4 4½

**Camay** (1010 P&G)
soap toilet 48 4 11 9 11½
(6doz) (6doz)
bath 51 10 12 8 1 6½
(4doz) (4doz)

D **Camco** (221 Camden) tablets

**Camcolit** (221 Camden)
tablets 100 66 0 16 6 8 8½
1000 36 6ea 9 1½ea 57 9½

D Caperns (1175 5PL) existing entries

**Caperns** (1175 5PL)
Avisand 9 0 — 1 0
9 0 — 2 0
(½ doz)

bird sand 7 6 —
budgie grit 7 6 —
budgie seed
(Golden Life) 29 7 —
(3 doz)
18 3 —
canary mixture 29 3 —
(3 doz)
18 0 —
finch and mule mix. 29 3 —
(3 doz)
fish food 15 9 —
(3 doz)
millet sprays 27 0 —
(3 doz)
parrot food 18 0 —
Tydisan
small, med., large 12 0 —

**Capricci** (Nina Ricci) (1402 Buser)
perfume ¼oz — —
½oz — —
¾oz — —
1oz — —
2oz — —
de luxe — —
atomiser handbag — —
refill — —
de luxe — —
refill — —
toilet water 2oz — —
4oz — —
8oz — —
½litre — —
Helice for men 2oz — —
4oz — —
8oz — —

**Cardiacap** (291 Consolidated)
capsules 30 7 6ea —

**Cardiacap-A** (291 Consolidated)
capsules 30 9 0ea —

**Carnate** (365 Demuth) (distributors 1054 R&
nail polish
conditioner 30 10 7 9

**Carnation** (339 CG)
bunion rings 14 0 —
chiropody felt 12 0 —
corn rings 12 0 —
foot powder 20 0 5 0

**Carnet de Bal** (1551 PRM)
eau de toilette
2oz 9016 22 10ea 5 9ea
4oz 9008 34 9ea 8 9ea
8oz 9004 56 10ea 14 3ea
perfume
⅛oz 955 15 4ea 3 10ea
¼oz 9007 24 0ea 6 0ea
½oz 901 45 9ea 11 6ea
1oz 902 64 3ea 16 1ea
2oz 903 105 4ea 26 4ea
4oz 904 154 0ea 38 6ea
travel pack
¼oz 2113 21 6ea 5 5ea

**Casilan** (518 Glaxo)
8oz 58 6 —
40oz 21 9ea —

**Cellaforte** (243 CML)
tablets 120 20 0ea —
(tax pd)
240 36 8ea —
(tax pd)

**Cellostimulin** (243 CML)
skin cream 45gm 20 0ea —
(tax pd)

**Cetrimax** (1232 T&R)
antiseptic cream
tube 18 0 —

**Chantilly** (Houbigant) (1 Abbey)
parfum de toilette
atomiser 135·25 — —
perfume 105·84 — —
105·45 — —
105·46 — —
purse
diffuseur 105·92 — —
refill 105·93 — —
talcum
powder 149·18 — —

**Chevalier** (1464 D'Orsay)
deodorant stick 250 5 10ea 1 6ea
eau de Cologne
2oz 1821 10 0ea 2 5ea
4oz 1822 16 0ea 3 11ea
8oz 1823 25 6ea 6 3ea
16oz 1824 42 6ea 10 4ea
atomiser
5½oz 1850A 27 0ea 6 7ea
soap,
hand (3) 1829A 9 0ea 2 2ea
bath (3) 1829B 15 6ea 3 10ea
sets 1831C 27 3ea 6 8ea
1830C 21 3ea 5 3ea

**Chloromycetin** (938 PD) veterinary T5
succinate vial 1gm 8 0ea —

**Chloro-yeast** (1198 5IC)
tablets 18 6 4 6
29 6 7 4

**Chymar** (61 APC) T5
injectable vials 3 17 0ea —
50 170 0ea —

D lyophilised 5000 units

**Citanest** (68 AH) †s4B
vials 4% 25 mils 1 4 6ea —

(1037 Reckitt) †
200 120 0 29 3 15 9
**r Joie** (Nina Ricci) (1402 8user)
m bath essence — — 37 6
rfume ¼oz — — 36 6
½oz — — 47 6
¼oz — — 63 0
1oz — — 100 0
2oz — — 172 0
de luxe — — 126 0
omiser ¼oz — — 63 0
refill — — 35 0
omiser 2oz — — 95 0
refill — — 63 0
ilet water 2oz — — 28 6
4oz — — 45 6
8oz — — 73 6
16oz — — 115 6
**ne** (1530 Fisons)
blets 6, 250 and 1,000
**mycin** (972 Pharmax)
jection 500,000
units TS 10 64 9ea — 86 4
**plast** (1364 HMS)
lostomy bags
8 x 5in 10 5 0ea — —
8 x 5½in 10 6 0ea — —
10 x 6½in 10 9 0ea — —
12 x 4in 10 6 0ea — —
12 x 5in 10 7 0ea — —
**plan** (518 Glaxo)
1lb 48 0 — 5 0
**prin** (292 C) sachets
**y** 60 (971 P5MB)
**ay** 280 (971 P5MB)
npoules 20 mils 1 8 0ea — 12 0
10 68 0ea — 102 0
ttle 50mils 1 16 8ea — 25 0
**ay** 420 (971 P5MB)
npoules 20 mils 1 10 4ea — 15 6
10 88 4ea — 132 6
ttle 50 mils 1 21 4ea — 32 0
**ay** 480 (971 PSMB)
npoules 20mils 1 16 0ea — 24 0
10 134 8ea — 202 0
**tempera** (1052 Revlon)
egular or dry skin 60 6 15 1½ 9 0
**rexeville-Pavillon** (653 I&R)
35 7 5 1 4 2
**ltan** (682 KCL) existing entries
**ltan** (682 KCL)
un bronzing oil 20 8 5 2 3 0
untan cream No. 1 17 2 4 3 2 6
No. 2 27 4 6 10 4 0
No. 3 34 4 8 7 5 0
ar 20 8 5 2 3 0
otion 34 4 8 7 5 0
il aerosol 51 6 12 10 7 6
Cool Mist
deodorant 20 8 5 2 3 0
**patan** (682 KCL) existing entries
**patan** (682 KCL)
ea and Ski suntan
cream 19 0 4 9 2 9
oil 24 0 6 0 3 6
foam aerosol 53 3 13 4 7 9
**eine** (1336 WJ&C)
kes 85 0 21 3 11 3
anules 85 0 21 3 11 3
**onette** (563 Hampshire)
air lacquer refill 11 3 2 9¾ 1 6
air styling spray
refill 11 3 2 9¾ 1 6
**rena** (1544 Corre) sunglasses
G.41 36 0 — 4 6
G.115 40 0 — 5 0
G.20 55 4 — 6 11
G.22 60 0 — 7 6
G.19; 107 63 4 — 7 11
G.18 68 0 — 8 6
G.2; 32; 108 100 0 — 12 6
G.38; 40; 42 108 0 — 13 6
G.3; 35 116 0 — 14 6
G.37; 39 120 0 — 15 0
G.4 126 0 — 15 9
G.55; 114 132 0 — 16 6
G.8; 9; 52; 53; 106 140 0 — 17 6
G.45 148 0 — 18 6
G.25; 49; 50 156 0 — 19 6
G.48 160 0 — 20 0
G.10; 11; 46; 54; 102; 112 180 0 — 21 0
G.24; 27; 28; 30; 33; 36; 51; 113 16 8ea — 25 0
G.12; 13; 14 18 0ea — 27 0
G.6; 34 18 4ea — 27 6
G.17; 47; 80; 84 20 0ea — 30 0
G.73; 78 21 8ea — 32 6
G.43; 44 23 4ea — 35 0
G.116 25 0ea — 37 6
G.16; 56; 60; 61; 62; 63 26 4ea — 39 6
G.58; 64; 71; 72; 76; 77; 82; 87 28 0ea — 42 0
G.7; 57; 88; 104 30 0ea — 45 0
G.5; 59; 70 33 4ea — 50 0
G.66; 89; 110; 111 36 8ea — 55 0
G.15 42 0ea — 63 0
flip clips 84 0 — 10 6
sunglass cases 28 0 — 3 6

**Cortril** (969 Pfizer) TS
intra-articular injection
25mgm/ml 5mils 63 0 — 7 10½
lotion 0·5% 20mils 48 0 — 6 0
1·0% 20mils 72 0 — 9 0
ophthalmic ointment
2·5% 3gm 42 0 — 5 3
spray 1oz 96 0 — 12 0
spray 100mgm 168 0 — 21 0
topical ointment non-greasy
0·5% 15gm 42 0 — 5 3
1·0% 5gm 33 0 — 4 1½
15gm 60 0 — 7 6
50gm 13 3ea — 19 10½
2·5% 5gm 54 0 — 6 9
15gm 120 0 — 15 0
50gm 29 0ea — 43 6
greasy 1% 5gm 33 0 — 4 1½
15gm 60 0 — 7 6
2·5% 5gm 54 0 — 6 9
15gm 120 0 — 15 0
**Cortucid** (187 BS)
cream †s4B 3gm 69 0 — 8 8
**Corvette** (1534 Corvette)
D tonic hairdressing 394
**Coryse Salome** (1372 CCL)
D **Coryse Salome** (299 CV)
**Cosaldon** (1320 WSP)
suspension 80oz 127 4ea 31 10ea 222 10
tablets 100 29 2ea 7 3½ea 51 1
500 138 0ea 34 6ea 241 6
**Coty** (301 Coty)
lipstick
"Dew Fresh" 37 9 9 2 5 6
**Covexin** (208 BW)
sheep vaccine
50mils 14 3ea — 19 0
**Creamy Way**
(1188 Steiner) 65 0 16 3 9 6
**Cremalgin** (1320 WSP)
balm 1⅛oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
2oz 40 0 10 0 5 6
1lb 23 4ea 5 10ea 39 8
D Crepe de Chine (Millot (961 Perrot))
**Crepe de Chine** (1551 PRM)
bath oil
¼oz (12) 4276 76 2ea 19 1ea 133 4
eau de Cologne
2oz 4244 10 0ea 2 6ea 17 6
4¼oz 4245 17 6ea 4 5ea 30 9
8½oz 4246 30 0ea 7 6ea 52 6
17oz 4247 55 0ea 13 9ea 96 3
34oz 4248 85 0ea 21 3ea 148 9
atomiser
3oz 4033 30 0ea 7 6ea 52 6
perfume
⅛oz 5279 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
¼oz 5281 14 6ea 3 8ea 25 5
½oz 5283 20 3ea 5 1ea 35 6
¼oz 5285 30 6ea 7 8ea 53 6
1oz 5287 50 6ea 12 8ea 83 6
1½oz 5293 70 6ea 17 8ea 123 6
2oz 5295 89 6ea 22 5ea 156 9
pursette
⅛oz 5095 17 3ea 4 4ea 30 3
talcum
4oz 5735 8 9ea 2 3ea 15 6
**Crystamycin** (518 Glaxo)
D vial 5-dose 10
**Crystamycin Forte** (518 Glaxo)
D vial 5-dose 10
**Crystapen** (518 Glaxo)
D injection 5 & 10 mega units
**Cupal** (333 Cupal) cherry bark cough syrup†
dusk cream 22 6 5 1 2 11
insect bite cream 20 0 4 6 2 6
**Cuscutine Foulon** (1336 WJ&C) †
pills 50 48 0 10 0 6 4
**Cussons** (338 Cussons)
Imperial Leather
soap 2081 14 3 3 4½ 1 10
2098 9 1 2 2 1 2
2080 22 0 5 2¾ 2 10
after-shave lotion
5303 13 7 3 2¾ 2 0
liquid brilliantine
5301 11 10 2 9¾ 1 9
solid brilliantine
5489 11 10 2 9¾ 1 9
My Fair Lady
talcum 4717 13 7 3 4¾ 2 0
shaving stick 2067 16 3 3 10½ 2 3
refill 2202 9 11 2 4½ 1 5
Apple Blossom
soap bath 2180 17 9 4 5 2 4
toilet 2190 10 2 2 6½ 1 4
Blue Hyacinth
soap bath 2091 17 9 4 5 2 4
Damask Rose
soap bath 2182 17 9 4 5 2 4
toilet 2192 10 2 2 6½ 1 4
Lilac Mist
soap bath 2183 17 9 4 5 2 4
toilet 2193 10 2 2 6½ 1 4
Linden
soap bath 2184 17 9 4 5 2 4
toilet 2194 10 2 2 6½ 1 4
**Cuticura** (993 PD&C) (distributors 885 N&P)
soap 3oz 2050/1 10 5 2 7¼ 1 4
**Cyphoids** (1152 5K)
tins 11 0 2 9 1 6

**Cypres** (Rigaud (47 Anestan))
clothes perfume
0271 13 6ea 3 4½ea 27 0
room perfume
spray 0221 33 0ea 8 3ea 66 0
refill 0231 20 0ea 5 0ea 40 0
candle 0251 71 0ea 17 9ea 142 0
refill 0261 60 0ea 15 0ea 120 0
D **Cystopurin** (1530 Fisons)
tablets 250 — — —
**Cythere** (Rigaud (47 Anestan))
clothes perfume
0272 13 6ea 3 4½ea 27 0
room perfume
spray 0222 33 0ea 8 3ea 66 0
refill 0232 20 0ea 5 0ea 40 0
candle 0252 71 0ea 17 9ea 142 0
refill 0262 60 0ea 15 0ea 120 0
**Dalmas** (347 Dalmas)
2-way rheumatic
treatment 47 7 11 11 6 11
**Daricon** (696 Pfizer)
tablets 5mgm 100 22 0ea 5 6ea 38 6
**Darvi** (1372 CCL)
nylon finger nails 84 0 — 10 6
**Dason** (358 D&S)
conditioner
(vet) 4oz 20 0 — 2 6
1lb 60 0 — 7 6
shampoo (vet) 24 0 6 10 3 6
D **DCL** (337 DCL) yeast tablets 50
**Deanase** (291 Consolidated)
250,000 unit vial 4 40 0ea — —
**Deanase D.C.** (291 Consolidated)
tablets 16 10 0ea — —
**Decilderm** (394 DF)
D ointment 25gm
**Delimon** (291 Consolidated)
tablets 12 5 0ea 1 3ea —
200 60 0ea 15 0ea —
**Del Sol** (121 Bibby)
olive oil 5oz 21 6 — 2 3
**Dentu-Creme** (1178 Stafford)
denture toothpaste 14 0 3 6 2 0
**Deprol** (1441 Wallace)
D tablets 50
**Derbac** (1070 Windsor)
comb 2815 37 6 9 1½ 4 9
liquid 2811 15 11 3 10½ 2 3
medicated
shampoo 2835 17 7 4 3½ 2 6
soap 2810 10 0 2 5 1 4
**Deschiens** (1336 WJ&C)
syrup 132 0 33 0 17 5
**Desert Flower** (1131 Shulton)
perfume 1746 68 6 16 8 10 6
1745 68 6 16 8 10 6
**Detchema** (1551 PRM)
eau de toilette
2oz 3016 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 9
4oz 3008 46 0ea 11 6ea 80 0
8oz 3004 74 0ea 18 6ea 130 0
perfume
⅛oz 355 20 9ea 5 3ea 36 5
¼oz 3007 41 6ea 10 5ea 72 8
½oz 301 62 8ea 15 8ea 109 8
1oz 302 98 8ea 24 8ea 172 8
2oz 303 168 9ea 44 3ea 295 5
4oz 304 267 0ea 66 9ea 467 3
travel pack
½oz 1113 41 4ea 10 4ea 72 4
dressing spray refill
½oz 1455 40 0ea 10 0ea 70 0
**Dettol** (1037 Reckitt)
D surgical 4oz
D antiseptic cream tube
D obstetric cream tube
**Diabinese** (583 HP)
tablets
100mgm†s4B 100 18 11ea — 28 4½
500 82 3ea — 123 4½
250mgm †s4B 100 41 6ea — 62 3
500 195 4ea — 293 0
**Diecac** (328 CCC)
injection (vet)
100mils — — 40 0
**Di-Fly** (671 Jeyes)
flykiller aerosol 38 6 — 4 3
D Dihydrostreptomycin sulphate (518 Glaxo)
D **Diltron** (174 BA)
**Diltron** (1216 TCPL)
D **Dimycin** (518 Glaxo)
stabilised injection 3 mils 10
**Dip** (893 Nicholas) 20 3 — 2 3
**Dixor** (379 Dixor)
overnight cream 24 0 6 0 3 6
**Donnagel P.G.** (1071 Robins)†
suspension 6oz 82 0 20 6 10 3
**Dopo-Plus** (1261 UCAL)
aerosol 33 6 — 3 9
**Dramamine** (1121 Searle)
tablets 50mgm †s7
36 7 2ea — 10 9
100 18 6ea — 27 9
500 88 10ea — 133 3
1000 172 10ea — 259 3
D Dreamland (1501 DEA) existing entries
**Dreamland** (1501 DEA) electric blankets
Galaxy
48 x 24in SLB — — 79 6
48 x 44in DLB — — 110 0

Family
56 x 24in 35 — — 99 6
56 x 44in 3D — — 129 6
New Standard
60 x 30in F5B — — 110 10
60 x 48in FDB — — 157 2
Warm-a-Zone
60 x 30in L5 — — 126 0
60 x 48in. LD — — 179 6
dual
60 x 48in LDD — — 199 6
Luxury
60 x 30in. 3F5 — — 132 0
60 x 48in 3FD — — 191 0
overblanket
single O5 — — 231 0
dual double OD — — 315 0
blanket cover
single 5C — — 26 6
double DC — — 34 0
Memorie time switch — — 89 6

**Dubarry** (721 LC)
satin soap toilet 6 0 1 6 9
bath 10 0 2 6 1 3
hand lotion 20 8 5 2 3 0
soap (Bewitch, 5pring Morning, Autumn Fern)
toilet 7 4 1 10 11
bath 11 8 2 11 1 5½
talcum (Bewitch, 5pring Morning, Autumn Fern) 20 8 5 2 3 0

**Durabolin** (917 Organon) †s4B
Orgaject syringe
50mgm/mil 1 14 0ea — 21 0
3 40 0ea — 60 0
25 321 6ea — 482 3

**Earex** (402 Earex)
anti noise ear plugs 27 0 — 3 6
swim plugs 27 0 — 3 6

**Efcortelan** (518 Glaxo)
soluble, 1 vial with 2 mils water for injection T5 6 9ea — 9 0
D lotion with neomycin ½% 20 mils

**Effico** (972 Pharmax)
D Effico (466 FF)

**Elastoplast** (1155 5&N)
bandage 1004 76 0 — 8 10

**Elizabeth James** (1537 Dirkham)
Baker Boy bath caps
7205 63 9 6 4½ 8 6
7211 86 0 8 7 11 6
7215 71 0 7 1 9 6
Bouffant styled 7168 44 0 4 5 5 11
7171 51 6 5 1½ 6 11
7175 82 0 8 2 10 11
7176 82 0 8 2 10 11
7198 63 9 6 4½ 8 6
7210 71 0 7 1 9 6
close fitting 7193 36 6 3 6½ 4 11
shampoo capes 7178 86 0 8 7 11 6
7179 86 0 8 7 11 6
7194 66 6 6 8 8 11
7200 86 0 8 7 11 6

**Emge** (49 AF)
tablets 40 61 0 15 3 8 1

**Emplets** (938 PD)
ferrous sulphate
gr.5 100 32 0 — 4 0
sodium chloride
gr.15½ 100 52 0 — 6 6

**Endocil** (917 Organon)
day-care 48 0 12 0 7 0

**Endografin** (973 Pharmethicals)
ampoules
70% 10mils 5 35 8ea — —
20 135 4ea — —

**Energen** (421 Energen)
flour 3lb 42 11 — 4 4
rolls large 27 2½ — 2 9
rye crispbread 17 4 — 1 9
wheat crispbread 17 4 — 1 9

**Englate** (894 Nicholas)
syrup 8oz 76 0 — 9 6
tablets 50 89 0 — 11 2
500 57 8ea — 86 6

**Entair-A** (179 BDH)
capsules† 30 11 3ea 2 9¾ea 19 8

**Enteromide** (291 Consolidated)
tablets 25 6 0ea — —
200 35 10ea — —

**Epsikapron** (678 Kabi)
granules 50% 100gm 26 4½ea — 39 7
injection 0·1gm/mil
50mils 7 2½ea — 10 10
syrup 0·2gm/mil
250mils 26 4½ea — 39 7

**Equivert** (969 Pfizer)
tablets s7 100 26 6ea — 39 9

**Etiquette Bleue** (1464 D'Orsay)
eau de Cologne 1001 8 9ea 2 2ea 16 6
1002 14 6ea 3 7ea 27 0
1003 22 6ea 5 6ea 42 0
1004 43 0ea 10 6ea 80 0
1005 78 0ea 19 0ea 145 0
atomiser 1050A 26 6ea 6 5ea 49 6

**Euvalerol M** (34 A&H)
D Evereve (Rigaud (317 C5))

**Eve Reve** (Rigaud (47 Anestan))
bath salts & perfume 14 6ea 3 10ea 25 0
perfume ¼oz 3010 9 9ea 2 5ea 19 6
½oz 3011 19 9ea 4 11ea 39 6
½oz 3012 36 0ea 9 0ea 72 0
1oz 3013 50 0ea 12 6ea 100 0
de luxe ½oz 3002 47 6ea 11 10½ea 95 0
1oz 3003 66 0ea 16 6ea 132 0
super de luxe
3007 156 0ea 39 0ea 312 0
spray ⅜oz 3021 18 0ea 4 6ea 36 0
refill ⅜oz 3031 12 0ea 3 0ea 24 0
toilet water
2oz 3314 19 0ea 4 9ea 38 0
4oz 3315 30 0ea 7 6ea 60 0
8oz 3316 54 0ea 13 6ea 108 0
32oz 3318 260 0ea 65 0ea 520 0
spray 3oz 3320 39 0ea 9 9ea 78 0
refill 3oz 3330 23 6ea 8 4½ea 47 0

**Evian-Cachet** (653 I&R) 35 7 5 1 4 2

**Evidorm** (97 Bayer)
tablets†s1s4A 50 8 3ea — 12 4

**Eyemakers a la Carte** (1052 Revlon)
Brow Beautiful 5116 117 6 29 4½ 17 6
brush-on mascara 94 0 23 6 14 0
refills 60 6 15 1½ 9 0
cake mascara 52 0 13 0 7 9
refills 30 3 7 6½ 4 6
eye-liner pencil 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
eye-shadow stick 63 9 15 11 9 6
liquid eyeliner 63 9 15 11 9 6
frosted 97 6 24 4½ 14 6
roll-on mascara 90 9 22 8 13 6
refills 60 6 15 1½ 9 0
D **Eyesules** (394 DF)

**Eyetone** (1261 UCAL)
eye-bath pack 22 6 4 8 3 6
lotion 18 6 4 8 3 0

**Fabahistin** (452 FBA)
suspension †s7 4oz 60 0 — 7 6

**Face to Face** (1188 5teiner)
65 0 16 3 9 6
D Fair Deal (976 P5&T) fluoride tooth paste

**Fair Play** (976 PS&T)
fluoride tooth paste 17 2 4 3½ 2 4
25 8 6 5 3 6

**Fairlie** (672 Johnson)
cotton wool 1oz 6 4 — 9
2oz 9 11 — 1 2
4oz 16 8 — 1 11
8oz 28 6 — 3 2
16oz 51 6 — 5 9

**Fantastique** (1464 D'Orsay)
parfum de toilette
2oz 601 11 3ea 2 9ea 21 0
4oz 602 19 0ea 4 9ea 35 6
8oz 603 30 9ea 7 5ea 57 6
16oz 604 48 0ea 11 8ea 89 6
perfume
¼oz 95 11 3ea 2 9ea 21 0
¼oz 90 17 0ea 4 2ea 35 6
¼oz 530G 20 0ea 4 10ea 37 6
½oz 530H 30 0ea 7 3ea 56 0
1oz 530 49 6ea 12 1ea 92 6
2oz 530A 90 0ea 21 11ea 168 0
4oz 530B 153 0ea 37 4ea 285 0
presentation packs
¼oz 022G 26 9ea 6 6ea 50 0
½oz 022H 41 6ea 10 1ea 77 6
1oz 022 73 6ea 17 11ea 137 6
2oz 022A 105 0ea 25 7ea 195 0

**Farex** (518 Glaxo)
rice cereal 6oz 14 5 — 1 6

**Femfresh** (47 Anestan)
dry spray 46 4 11 7 6 9

**Feravol-F** (228 Carlton)
tablets 250 14 6ea — —

**Ferrocap** (291 Consolidated)
capsules 20 4 6ea — —

**Fete** (852 Molyneux)
eau de toilette
1oz 2560 10 6ea 2 7ea 18 6
2oz 2561 17 4ea 4 3ea 30 0
3½oz 2562 25 4ea 6 2ea 44 0
7oz 2563 39 9ea 9 8ea 69 0
16oz 2564 75 8ea 18 5ea 132 0

**Fields** (462 Field)
shave stick 6 11 1 8 11
toilet soap 9 3 2 2 1 3

**Fille d'Eve** (Nina Ricci) (1405 Buser)
foam bath essencie — — 37 6
perfume ¼oz — — 36 6
½oz — — 47 6
½oz — — 63 0
1oz — — 100 0
2oz — — 172 0
de luxe — — 126 0
toilet water 2oz — — 28 6
4oz — — 45 6
8oz — — 73 6
16oz — — 115 6

**Filon** (1320 W5P)
tablets †s4B 100 23 4ea — 35 0
500 110 3ea — 165 5

**Fiona** (164 Brandt) eyelashes
D gossamer standard and trimmed

**Flair** (1355 Yardley)
bath oil 4866 93 0 23 3 13 7
Cologne 4884 84 0 21 0 12 3
4885 151 0 37 9 22 0
crystallised 4870 55 0 13 9 8 0
foam bath 4869 98 0 24 6 14 4
perfume 4890 92 0 23 0
½oz 4892 206 0 51 6
1oz 4893 343 0 85 3
metered spray
4871 110 0 27 6
[spray mist 4847 108 0 27 0
de luxe 4847L 124 0 31 0
talcum 4807 48 0 12 0

**Flatterie** (Houbigant (1 Abbey))
parfum de toilette
atomiser 136.25 — —
perfume 106.84 — —
106.35 — —
106.36 — —
106.37 — —
purse diffuseur
106.92 — —
refill 106.93 — —
talcum 149.19 — —

**Flavelix** (972 Pharmax)
D Flavelix (466 FF)

**Fletcher's** (972 Pharmax)
Fletcher's (466 FF)

**Fletcher's Castoria** (1540 Tracey)
syrup 48 0 12 0

**Flit** (427 Esso) (distributors 1006 PI)
aerosols
flykiller popular 33 3 —
woodworm 42 3 —

**Floret** (1037 Reckitt)
D mothproofer aerosol

**Flurymal** (973 Pharmethicals) TS
pessaries 6 7 6ea —
50 55 6ea —

**Focus** (1242 Toni)
hair spray 47 8 11 11
shampoo sachet 3 6½ 10½

**Folcovin** (1091 Rybar)†
4oz 36 0 —

**Forty Plus** (1261 UCAL)
tonic 20 0 5 0
33 6 8 4½

**Fosfor** (291 Consolidated)
injection 10mils 5 10 0ea —
10mils 50 73 9ea —

**Fougere Royale** (Houbigant (1 Abbey))
soap (3) 341.26 — —

**Freesia** (1355 Yardley)
bath salt tablets
1826 34 0 8 6
crystallised Cologne
1870 50 0 12 6
hair oil 1834 31 0 7 9
perfume 1890 75 0 18 9
spray mist 1847 101 0 25 6
de luxe 1847L 115 0 28 9
talcum 1808 33 0 8 3
1808L 48 0 12 0
plastic 1807 33 0 8 3

**Fucidin** (747 Leo)
ointment 10gm 6 0ea —
25gm 13 0ea —

**Gastrografin** (973 Pharmethicals)
bottles 100mils 1 35 6ea —
5 160 2ea —

**Gin Fizz** (Lubin (1 Abbey))
eau de toilette 599 — —
689 — —
690 — —
atomiser 600 — —
perfume 639 — —
649 — —
650 — —
651 — —
652 — —
soap (3) 616 — —
talcum 836 — —

**Gleem** (1010 P&G)
toothpaste med. 26 4 6 5
(1½doz) (1½ doz)
large 25 1 6 1
(1doz) (1doz)

**Glen** (1546 5heranel) aerosols
air freshener 8oz 25 0 —
fly killer 8oz 25 0 —

**Glo-ahead** (1188 5teiner)
hair conditioner 32 6 8 1
8oz 32 8 8 2
D **Glyco Thymoline** (261 Christy) 6oz

**Gnome** (520 Gnome)
projectors
Classic 741 — — 25
749 — — 33
743 — — 41
746 — — 29
745 — — 39
744 — — 75
Auto 756 — — 57
Litemaster I 733 — — 47
II 734 — — 63
III 735 — — 67
IV 736 — — 79

**Go** (994 P&M)
after bath freshener
7755 85 9 21 5 12
roll-on refill 7754 24 0 6 0 3
talcum powder
7756 37 8 9 5 5

n Babe (1164 55L)
uncer baby pants — — 1 9
dotraphon (930 P&8) †s48
00iu 5 40 8ea — 61 0
mer (164 Brandt)
elashes trimmed 60 0 — 7 6
(532 Goya)
odorant dry
refill 18 11 4 9 2 9
agic moisture 51 7 12 11 7 6
ush and Glow 122 87 9 21 11 12 9
oshimmer 44 8 10 10½ 6 6
(532 Goya)
edar Wood
gel after-shave 135
ave cream lather 139
olden Girl
lipstick luxury 103
ismith's (544 Grossmith)
ly of the valley bath
crystals 809/909 44 6 11 1½ 6 6
rlain (548 Guerlain)
rystal vison — — 12 6
rlain (548 Guerlain) Habit Rouge
ftershave bottle — — 29 0
travel flask — — 21 0
au de Cologne bottle — — 43 0
travel spray — — 36 0
air lacquer — — 26 6
have cream lather — — 11 6
brushless — — 11 6
oap toilet — — 7 6
bath — — 13 0
ines Lithines (1336 WJ&C)
76 0 19 0 11 1
ovlar 21 (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ablets 1×21 4 8ea — 7 0
3×21 13 4ea — 20 0
6×21 24 10ea — 37 3
mostop (291 Consolidated)
njection 2mils 6 24 0ea 6 0ea —
iborange (34 A&H)
ablets 25 30 0 — 3 9
100 92 0 — 11 6
rriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)
base de poudre jaspée — — 25 0
ze (1037 Reckitt)
giant size 51 5½ — 5 11
size B — — —
.B. (589 HE8)
burn cream 3oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
8oz 54 0 13 6 7 10
24oz 96 0 24 0 14 0
48oz 15 0ea 3 9ea —
ac 8oz 39 0 9 9 5 8
20oz 90 0 22 6 13 1
40oz 14 2ea 3 6½ea 24 9
80oz 23 9ea 5 11ea —
normal 8oz 69 0 17 6 10 1
24oz 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
48oz 22 0ea 5 11ea —
7lb 45 0ea 11 3ea —
parlsepsin emulsion
8oz 60 0 15 0 8 9
20oz 98 0 25 0 14 7
40oz 15 6ea 3 0ea —
80oz 27 9ea 6 11ea —
imiplex 2½oz 32 0 — —
10oz 112 0 — —
22oz 14 3ea — —
36oz 22 0ea — —
solventproof 3oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
8oz 54 0 13 6 7 10
24oz 96 0 24 0 14 0
48oz 15 0ea 3 9ea —
"V" 8oz 69 0 17 6 10 1
24oz 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
48oz 22 0ea 5 11ea —
7lb 45 0ea 11 3ea —
waterproof 8oz 69 0 17 6 10 1
24oz 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
48oz 22 0ea 5 11ea —
7lb 45 0ea 11 3ea —
edges (590 Hedges)
L.260 snuff 18 7 — 1 10
39 4 — 3 10
74 2 — 7 1
einz (593 Heinz) strained foods
apricots and apples can
5oz 17 8 (2 doz) — 11
elena Rubinstein (596 HR)
Sclmitar long-lash — — 19 6
refill — — 12 6
epacort Plus (799 MP)
suppositories 6 5 4 — 7 1
epacort Plus (799 MP) suppositories 8
epanemin (1320 WSP)
forte vial 10mils 72 0 18 0 10 6
ampoules 2mils 6 105 0 26 3 15 4
exa-Betalin (413 Lilly) 5mils
exital (922 Ortho) †s1s4A
tablets 500 29 4ea — 44 0
i and Dri (1052 Revlon)
roll-on deodorant 55 6 13 10½ 8 3
i-Lift (422 EGC) (distributors 1318 KWM)
tablets 60 16 9 — 2 0
150 37 9 — 4 6
350 63 0 — 7 6

**Hilkinson** (606 Hill)
binoculars 8×30 — — 242 6
8×40 — — 275 0
7×50 — — 324 0
10×50 — — 330 0
12×50 — — 375 0
16×50 — — 385 0
20×60 — — 530 0
**Histantin** (208 8W)
tablets 50 mgm†s7
100 16 0ea — 24 0
500 70 8ea — 106 0
**Hi-White** (1070 Windsor) soap
family pack 5050 180 0gross — 1 6
**Hobson'a** (611 JH&S)
black beer minor 55 8 (4 doz) 8 4 (4 doz) 1 8
½bott 67 10 (2 doz) 10 2 (2 doz) 4 3
bott 60 0 9 0 7 9
**Idole** (Lubin (1 Abbey))
eau de toilette 859 — — 28 0
860 — — 43 9
861 — — 77 0
862 — — 122 6
**Immac** (655 ICC)
hair removing cream
sachet 10 10 2 8½ 1 6
**Imprudence** (1350 Worth)
perfume 1oz — — 98 0
**Indocid** (837 M5D) †s48
capsules 30 15 0ea — 22 6
100 42 0ea — 63 0
500 205 0ea — 307 6
**Inecto** (1028 Rapidol)
milk bleach 37 9 9 6 5 6
**In Love** (1376 Hartnell)
bath dusting
powder HL7 91 0 22 9 13 3
bath cubes HL17 34 0 8 6 5 0
hand lotion HL33 42 6 10 7½ 6 3
perfume HL1 48 0 12 0 7 0
HL5 137 0 34 3 20 0
talcum HL9 44 6 11 1½ 6 6
cream
perfume HL47 72 0 18 0 10 6
perfume
spray HL6 106 0 26 6 15 6
D **In Love** (1376 Hartnell) soap guest HL8V
**Inter-Dens** (1457 PP Ltd)
27 0 6 9 3 11
**Intimate** (1052 Revlon)
dusting powder 191 6 47 10½ 28 6
eau de toilette 112 6 28 1½ 16 9
161 3 40 4 24 0
spray 141 0 35 9 21 0
hand and body
lotion 57 0 14 3 8 6
77 3 19 3 11 6
perfume ¼oz 17 4ea 4 4ea 31 0
½oz 26 0½ea 6 6ea 46 0
soap 100 9 25 2 15 0
spray mist 218 6 54 1½ 32 6
talcum 80 9 20 2 12 0
**Intoxication** (1464 D'Orsay)
parfum de toilette
2oz 601 11 3ea 2 9ea 21 0
4oz 602 19 0ea 4 9ea 35 6
8oz 603 30 9ea 7 5ea 57 6
16oz 604 48 0ea 11 8ea 89 0
perfume ¼oz 95 11 3ea 2 9ea 21 0
½oz 90 17 0ea 4 2ea 32 6
¼oz 530G 20 0ea 4 10ea 37 6
½oz 530H 30 0ea 7 3ea 56 0
1oz 530 49 6ea 12 1ea 92 6
2oz 530A 90 0ea 21 11ea 168 0
4oz 5308 153 0ea 37 4ea 285 0
presentation packs
¼oz 022G 26 9ea 6 6ea 50 0
½oz 022H 41 6ea 10 1ea 77 6
1oz 022 73 6ea 17 11ea 137 6
2oz 022A 105 0ea 25 7ea 195 0
D **Invirin-ol** (518 Glaxo)
**Island Bouquet** (215 Caldey)
bath essence 1oz 43 0 11 0 5 6
2oz 68 0 17 0 9 6
4oz 110 0 28 0 15 6
perfume ¼oz 126 0 32 0 17 6
**Isomat-Rapid** (16 Agfa)
camera — — 348 9
e.r. case — — 31 6
**Iso-Rapid** (16 Agfa)
camera I — — 64 3
**Jackson'a** (662 EJ)
barley sugar
drops 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6
glucose mints 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6
mixed fruit
drops 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6
Devon fruits 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6
night cough† 1oz 15 0 3 7 2 3
lozenge bismuth
dyspepsia 50 13 8 3 3 —
pastilles creds 2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3
Envoy 2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3
tangerine 4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6
lozenges
C.5.
peppermint 2oz 13 8 1 11 1 10
sulphur 2oz 13 8 — 1 8
bismuth 1oz 7 0 — 1 0

D **Jeats** (440 Ex-lax) antacid mints
**Jeypine** (671 Jeyes) 8oz 13 9 — 1 8
**Johnson's** (674 JEP)
syringes sterile single-use
2mils 8×50 133 4 — 20 10
with needle
6×50 150 0 — 30 10
5mils 8×25 100 0 — 14 7
with needle
8×25 133 4 — 19 7
needles sterile single use
100 18 8ea — 23 0
**Julia** (1412 Jackel) pine needle
bath oil 1 bath 43 9 (4½ doz) 10 11 (4½ doz) 1 6
9 bath 61 6 15 4½ 11
30 bath 198 0 49 6 29 6
foam bath 1 bath 33 9 8 5 1 11
4 bath 48 0 12 0 6 11
15 bath 120 0 30 0 17 6
D **Julia** (1245 Toulson)
**June** (1105 Saville)
perfume 21 30 10 7 8½ 4 6
22 51 4 12 10 7 6
**Kamillosan** (221 Camden)
ointment ⅛20gm 28 0 7 0 4 1
11b 20 0ea 5 0ea 35 0
**Kanfotrex** (171 8LL) TS
ointment 5gm 5 10ea — 8 9
15gm 14 4ea — 21 6
**Kantrex** (171 8LL) T5
capsules 30 52 4ea — 78 6
100 172 0ea — 258 0
D **Kaomin** (413 Lilly)
**Kathleen Court** (682 KCL)
facial youth cream
tube 27 4 6 10 4 0
jar 48 0 12 0 7 0
soap (3) 37 6 9 4 5 3
D **Kathleen Court** (682 KCL)
cleansing cream, night cream, rose petal rouge, skin tonic
**Kentrexil** (171 BLL) TS
suspension 4oz 17 6ea 4 4½ea 30 7½
16oz 65 0ea 16 3ea 113 9
**Kinidin Durules** (68 AH)
tablets 30 8 9ea — 13 1
100 26 11ea — 40 4½
D **Kisby** (1530 Fisons) shampoo
**Kleenex** (702 KC) tissues
Prettyprint 150 24 9 — 2 9
**Kleinerts** (706 Kleinerts)
one-way under-nappies (2) 32 0 — 3 11
**Klik** (563 Hampshire)
air freshener 35 0 — 3 11
fly killer 35 0 — 3 11
**Kling** (672 Johnson)
conforming bandage
2in 10 10 — 1 4
3in 12 11 — 1 7
4in 14 8 — 1 10
6in 20 0 — 2 6
**Knights** (756 Lever)
castile soap toilet 52 10 (6 doz) 12 11 (6 doz) 1 0½
bath 42 3 (3 doz) 10 4 (3 doz) 1 8
**Kodak** (711 Kodak)
Instamatic camera
200 82 10½ea 20 9ea 148 3
**Konica** (1017 PO)
cine camera
EYE half-frame — — 630 0
**Kopil** (667 JCL) cine cameras
Slimline IC JK51 — — 499 6
case JK52 — — 44 6
**Kotex** (702 KC) sanitary towels
No. 1 12 21 9 — 2 5
5 9 9 — 1 1
No. 2 12 24 9 — 2 9
No. 0 17 3 — 1 11
**Kwells** (893 Nicholas)
old type† 22 6 — 2 6
**K.Y.** (672 Johnson)
jelly standard 14 6 — 1 10
**Lady Manhattan** (1548 HofM)
bath cubes 20 8 4 11 3 0
Cologne 58 9 14 0 8 6
perfume 55 4 13 2 8 0
presentation 100 0 23 8 14 6
soap 16 8 4 0 2 3
talcum 34 6 8 2 5 0
D **Lady Manhattan** (462 Field)
**L'Aiment** (301 Coty)
hair spray 2041 86 0 21 0 12 6
**L'Air de Tempa** (Nina Ricci) (1402 8user)
dusting powder T83 — — 19 6
T81 — — 55 0
T82 — — 38 0
sachet — — 21 0
foam bath essence — — 37 6
perfume ¼oz — — 36 6
½oz — — 47 6
¼oz — — 63 0
1oz — — 100 0
2oz — — 172 0
de luxe — — 126 0
atomiser ¼oz — — 63 0
refill — — 35 0

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| atomiser | 2oz | — | — | 95 | 0 | |
| refill | | — | — | 63 | 0 | |
| coffret | | — | — | 115 | 0 | |
| toilet water | 2oz | — | — | 28 | 6 | |
| | 4oz | — | — | 45 | 6 | |
| | 8oz | — | — | 73 | 6 | |
| | 16oz | — | — | 115 | 6 | |

**Lancaster (724 LDP) retail prices should be in bold type**

**Lancaster (724 LDP)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cleansing cream | jar | — | — | 19 | 6 | |
| | jar | — | — | 31 | 6 | |
| | jar | — | — | 49 | 6 | |
| cleansing milk | bottle | — | — | 19 | 6 | |
| | | — | — | 31 | 6 | |
| embryo cream | jar | — | — | 45 | 0 | |
| | | — | — | 75 | 0 | |
| | | — | — | 126 | 0 | |
| eye crayon | | — | — | 9 | 6 | |
| face powder | | — | — | 19 | 0 | |
| firming massage cream | | — | — | 37 | 6 | |
| moisturising day cream | | | | | | |
| | tube | — | — | 17 | 6 | |
| | jar | — | — | 25 | 0 | |
| moisturising milk | | | | | | |
| | bottle | — | — | 31 | 6 | |
| | | — | — | 57 | 6 | |
| reviving cream | jar | — | — | 29 | 6 | |
| | | — | — | 49 | 6 | |
| | | — | — | 79 | 6 | |
| skin color | | — | — | 29 | 6 | |
| specific treatment | | — | — | 31 | 6 | |
| thread vein balm | | — | — | 31 | 6 | |

**Lancome (726 Lancome)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effacil | | — | — | 17 | 6 | |
| Lancomatic mascara | | — | — | 18 | 6 | |
| refill | | — | — | 12 | 6 | |
| Sunsport | | — | — | 22 | 6 | |

**Lanolive (1198 SIC)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| shave cream. | | | | | | |
| brushless | | 18 6 | 4 6 | 2 | 6 | |
| | | 28 6 | 7 1 | 4 | 0 | |
| skin lotion | | 32 6 | 7 11 | 4 | 6 | |
| skin cream | | 32 6 | 7 11 | 4 | 6 | |

**Le Dandy (1464 D'Orsay)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| parfum de toilette | | | | | | |
| 2oz | 601 | 11 3ea | 2 9ea | 21 | 0 | |
| 4oz | 602 | 19 0ea | 4 9ea | 35 | 6 | |
| 8oz | 603 | 30 9ea | 7 5ea | 57 | 6 | |
| 16oz | 604 | 48 0ea | 11 8ea | 89 | 6 | |
| atomiser | | | | | | |
| 3½oz | 6S0A | 35 0ea | 8 7ea | 65 | 0 | |
| refill | 6S0AR | 28 0ea | 6 9ea | 52 | 0 | |
| perfume | | | | | | |
| ¼oz | 95 | 11 3ea | 2 9ea | 21 | 0 | |
| ¼oz | 90 | 17 0ea | 4 2ea | 32 | 6 | |
| ¼oz | 530G | 20 0ea | 4 10ea | 37 | 6 | |
| ½oz | 530H | 30 0ea | 7 3ea | 56 | 0 | |
| 1oz | 530 | 49 6ea | 12 1ea | 92 | 6 | |
| 2oz | 530A | 90 0ea | 21 11ea | 168 | 0 | |
| 4oz | 530B | 153 0ea | 37 4ea | 285 | 0 | |
| atomiser | | | | | | |
| ⅛oz | S0A | 26 0ea | 6 4ea | 48 | 6 | |
| presentation packs | | | | | | |
| ¼oz | 022G | 26 9ea | 6 6ea | 50 | 0 | |
| ½oz | 022H | 41 6ea | 10 1ea | 77 | 6 | |
| 1oz | 022 | 73 6ea | 17 11ea | 137 | 6 | |
| 2oz | 022A | 105 0ea | 25 7ea | 195 | 0 | |

**Ledermycin (746 Lederle)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ointment TS 0·5% | | | | | | |
| 20gm | | 3 10ea | — | 5 | 9 | |

**Leichner (749 Leichner)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beauty Touch refill | | 27 6 | 6 11 | 4 | 0 | |

**Lentheric (753 Lentheric)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| matt magic | | — | — | 10 | 6 | |

**Leucotropin (1320 WSP)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| injections †s1s4A | | | | | | |
| 5×5mils | | 10 6ea | 2 7½ea | 18 | 5 | |
| 25×5mils | | 3S 0ea | 8 9ea | 61 | 3 | |
| 5×10mils | | 12 3ea | 3 2ea | 21 | 6 | |
| 25×10mils | | 50 0ea | 12 6ea | 87 | 6 | |
| tablets †s1s4A | 20 | 52 0 | 13 0 | 7 | 7 | |

D **Leviton (187 ES) tablets**

**Lidothesin (1341 Willows)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| antiseptic gel | | | | | | |
| cartridges 2% | | | | | | |
| 2mils | | 22 11ea | — | 30 | 6 | |

**Lifebuoy (7S6 Lever)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| soap toilet | | 48 7 | 11 10 | | 11½ | |
| | | (6 doz) | (6 doz) | | | |
| bath | | 39 1 | 9 6 | 1 | 6½ | |
| | | (3 doz) | (3 doz) | | | |
| family size | | 33 1 | 8 1 | 1 | 11½ | |
| | | (2 doz) | (2 doz) | | | |

**Lil-lets (761 Lilia-White)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| plus | 10 | 19 0 | — | 2 | 0 | |
| super plus | 10 | 21 6 | — | 2 | 3 | |
| | 20 | 35 10 | — | 3 | 9 | |

**Li-Lo (308 Cow)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| hot water bottles | | | | | | |
| county | | 47 0 | — | — | | |
| quiltaire | | 54 0 | — | — | | |
| satinaire | | 56 6 | — | — | | |

**Linda Lee (855 Mondart)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| hair spray | 6oz | 24 0 | 6 0 | 3 | 6 | |

**L'insolent (1551 PRM)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| perfume | ⅛oz 8601 | 14 6ea | 3 8ea | 25 | 5 | |
| | ¼oz 8605 | 23 9ea | 5 11ea | 41 | 7 | |
| | ½oz 8609 | 37 0ea | 9 3ea | 64 | 9 | |
| | 1oz 8613 | 60 0ea | 15 0ea | 105 | 0 | |
| | 2oz 8617 | 92 11ea | 23 3ea | 162 | 8 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| atomiser | ½oz 8625 | 30 0ea | 7 6ea | 52 | 6 | |
| refill | ½oz 8627 | 18 0ea | 4 6ea | 31 | 6 | |

**Liquiglove**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1188 Steiner) | | 51 3 | 12 9 | 7 | 6 | |

**Liquilan (682 KCL)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| skin lotion | | 17 2 | 4 3 | 2 | 6 | |
| | | 27 4 | 6 10 | 4 | 0 | |

**Lockwoods (773 LSL)**

D **Lockwoods (4S1 F&J)**

**Locorten (262 CIBA)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cream | TS 15gm | 112 0 | — | 14 | 0 | |
| lotion | TS 15mils | 112 0 | — | 14 | 0 | |
| ointment | TS 15gm | 112 0 | — | 14 | 0 | |

**Locorten N (262 CIBA)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cream | TS 15gm | 118 0 | — | 14 | 9 | |
| ointment | TS 15gm | 118 0 | — | 14 | 9 | |

**Love Pat (10S2 Revlon)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| de luxe compact | | 72 6 | 18 1½ | 10 | 9 | |
| tortoise tone case | | 43 9 | 10 11 | 6 | 6 | |
| white case | | 43 9 | 10 11 | 6 | 6 | |
| refill | | 33 6 | 8 4½ | 5 | 0 | |

**Loving Care (172 BMCL)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| hair colour lotion | | 46 0 | 11 6 | 6 | 9 | |

**Lux (7S6 Lever)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| toilet soap small | | 48 7 | 11 10 | | 11½ | |
| | | (6 doz) | (6 doz) | | | |
| large | | 39 1 | 9 6 | 1 | 6½ | |
| | | (3 doz) | (3 doz) | | | |

**Lysanthine (1336 WJ&C)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| granules | | 76 0 | 19 0 | 9 | 7 | |

**Macarthys (78S Macarthy)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| metric medicine | | | | | | |
| measure | | 10 8 | — | 1 | 4 | |

**Magicurl (1113 S&B)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| capsules | | 6 2 | 1 6½ | | 10 | |
| creamy liquid | | 16 8 | 4 2 | 2 | 3 | |

**Man Zan (372 De Witt) retail column should be in bold type**

**Marcel Rochas (796 MR)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Femme | | | | | | |
| parfum de toilette | | | | | | |
| atomiser | 5047 | 28 7ea | 7 1½ea | 50 | 0 | |

**Matador (1507 Paton)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| hair dressing | | 48 0 | 12 0 | 7 | 0 | |

**Matthews (108S RB)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuller's earth | | | | | | |
| cream | | 8 6 | 2 1½ | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 17 0 | 4 3 | 2 | 4 | |
| 1 lb | | 77 0 | 19 3 | 10 | 6 | |
| powder | | 10 0 | 2 6 | 1 | 5 | |

**Maws (810 Maw)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| bandages B.P.C. | | | | | | |
| 1in x 3yd | | 2 7 | — | | 4 | |
| 1½in x 4yd | | 4 6 | — | | 6 | |
| 2in x 4yd | | 5 0 | — | | 7½ | |
| 2½in x 4yd | | 5 11 | — | | 9 | |
| 3in x 4yd | | 6 11 | — | | 10½ | |
| 4in x 6yd | | 12 8 | — | 1 | 7 | |
| 6in x 6yd | | 18 6 | — | 2 | 4 | |
| triangular | | | | | | |
| 36in sides | | 13 8 | — | 1 | 7 | |
| cellulose tissue | | | | | | |
| B.P.C. | 16oz | 3 8½ea | — | 5 | 0 | |
| cellulose wadding | | 2 5½ea | — | 3 | 4 | |
| cotton wool B.P.C. | | | | | | |
| | ½oz | 5 7 | — | | 8 | |
| | 1oz | 7 5 | — | | 11 | |
| | 2oz | 12 1 | — | 1 | 6 | |
| | 4oz | 21 0 | — | 2 | 7 | |
| | 8oz | 37 3 | — | 4 | 2 | |
| | 16oz | 69 0 | — | 7 | 8 | |
| hospital quality | | | | | | |
| | 1oz | 6 4 | — | | 9 | |
| | 2oz | 9 11 | — | 1 | 2½ | |
| | 4oz | 16 8 | — | 2 | 0 | |
| | 8oz | 28 6 | — | 3 | 2 | |
| | 16oz | 51 6 | — | 5 | 9 | |
| gauze B.P.C. | | | | | | |
| | ¼yd | 4 0 | — | | 6 | |
| | ½yd | 5 8 | — | | 8½ | |
| | 1yd | 9 11 | — | 1 | 3 | |
| | 3yd | 22 2 | — | 2 | 9 | |
| | 6yd | 40 10 | — | 4 | 6 | |
| | 12yd | 79 2 | — | 9 | 0 | |
| non-sterilised | | | | | | |
| rolls | 100yd | 50 3ea | — | | — | |
| hospital quality | | | | | | |
| rolls | 100yd | 29 11ea | — | | — | |
| fast edge sterilised | | | | | | |
| 6yd x ½in | | 6 11 | — | | 10 | |
| 6yd x 1in | | 8 3 | — | 1 | 0 | |
| gauze and cotton tissue | | | | | | |
| gamgee medium | | | | | | |
| quality | 4oz | 18 11 | — | 2 | 1 | |
| | 8oz | 34 6 | — | 3 | 10 | |
| | 16oz | 64 0 | — | 7 | 2 | |
| lint B.P.C. | | | | | | |
| plain | ½oz | 7 2 | — | | 10½ | |
| | 1oz | 10 8 | — | 1 | 4 | |
| | 2oz | 18 6 | — | 2 | 4 | |
| | 4oz | 33 9 | — | 4 | 0 | |
| | 8oz | 63 0 | — | 7 | 2 | |
| | 16oz | 120 0 | — | 13 | 6 | |
| boric | ½oz | 7 6 | — | | 11 | |
| | 1oz | 11 3 | — | 1 | 5 | |
| | 2oz | 19 9 | — | 2 | 6 | |
| | 4oz | 36 3 | — | 4 | 3 | |
| | 8oz | 68 0 | — | 7 | 9 | |
| | 16oz | 130 0 | — | 15 | 0 | |
| multiple pack dressings | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | | 31 3 | — | 3 | 6 | |
| No. 2 | | 63 4 | — | | — | |
| sterilised lint dressings | | | | | | |
| small | gross | 47 2 | — | | — | |
| medium | gross | 76 3 | — | | — | |
| large | gross | 120 4 | — | | — | |
| hot water bottles | | | | | | |
| childrens animals | | 128 0 | — | | — | |
| Meteor | | 52 0 | — | | — | |

D **Mazda (884 NB)**

**Mazda (12 AEI)**

**Medocodene (830 Medo) †s1**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets | 25 | 36 0 | | 9 | 0 | |
| | 100 | 9 8ea | | — | | |
| | 250 | 21 4ea | | — | | |

**Medodorm (830 Medo) †s4B**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets | 25 | 48 0 | | 12 | 0 | |
| | 100 | 12 6ea | | 3 | 1½ | |

**Menopax (894 Nicholas)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cream †s4B | 20gm | 36 0 | | 9 | 0 | |
| tablets †s4B | 60 | 53 0 | | 13 | 3 | |
| | 250 | 10 6ea | | — | | |
| orte †s4B | 100 | 84 0 | | — | | |

**Merveilleuse (Rigaud (47 Anestan))**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| perfumed Cologne | | | | | | |
| | 8615 | 26 6ea | | 6 | 7½ | |
| | 8616 | 43 6ea | | 10 | 10½ | |
| spray | 8620 | 38 6ea | | 9 | 7½ | |
| refill | 8630 | 23 6ea | | 5 | 9ea | |

**Metamsustac (972 Pharmax)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets †s4B | | | | | | |
| 7½mgm | 30 | 4 4ea | | — | | |
| | 250 | 32 6ea | | — | | |
| 15mgm | 30 | 5 2ea | | — | | |
| | 250 | 39 3ea | | — | | |

**Methedrine (208 BW)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets †s4B | | | | | | |
| 5mgm | 500 | 18 6ea | | — | | |
| | 1000 | 35 8ea | | — | | |

**Milky Way (1188 Steiner)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 65 0 | | 16 | 3 | |

**Milprem 200 (1441 Wallace) †s4B**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets | 60 | 10 9ea | | 2 | 8ea | |

**Milprem 400 (1441 Wallace)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets | 60 | 15 0ea | | 3 | 9ea | |

**Minamino (291 Consolidated)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| granules | 4oz | 7 3ea | | — | | |
| | 7lb | 153 11ea | | — | | |

**MiniBisks (175 BCP)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 24 70 0 | | — | | |

**Minolta (667 JCL) camera**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| autocord | JM28 | — | | — | | |
| Zoom 8 | JM122 | — | | — | | |
| projector AP8 | | | | | | |
| | JM155 | — | | — | | |

**Minoltina 8 (667 JCL)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cine camera | JM163 | — | | — | | |
| case | JM164 | — | | — | | |

**Minoltina S (667 JCL)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| camera | JM159 | — | | — | | |
| case | JM160 | — | | — | | |

**Min-Skels (1152 SK)** 19 3 2 10½

**Mio (681 K)**

D **Mio (1243 Topsy)**

**Miranda (817 MPS)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| camera | | | | | | |
| Automex III | | — | | — | | |
| case | | — | | — | | |
| "F" | | — | | — | | |
| case | | — | | — | | |

**Mischief (1105 Saville)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| perfume | 700 | 30 10 | | 7 | 8½ | |

**Miss Americana (1548 HofM)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| bath cubes | | 20 8 | | 4 | 10 | |
| Cologne | | 72 6 | | 17 | 3 | |
| cream perfume | | | | | | |
| roll-on | | 72 4 | | 17 | 4 | |
| deodorant compact | | 31 2 | | 7 | 4 | |
| hair spray | | 58 8 | | 14 | 0 | |
| perfume | | 65 8 | | 15 | 8 | |
| | | 114 0 | | 27 | 0 | |
| soap | | 16 8 | | 4 | 0 | |
| talc | | 38 0 | | 9 | 0 | |

**Misty (1092 Saga)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cuticle remover | | 8 7 | | 2 | 4 | |
| polish remover | | 8 7 | | 2 | 4 | |
| Step up | | 15 2 | | 3 | 9½ | |

**Model Nail (976 PS&T)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| nail repair kit | | 7 3ea | | 1 | 7ea | |

**Monogram (857 ME) automatic blankets**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empress single | | | | | | |
| 83×66 in | | — | | — | | |
| double dual | | | | | | |
| 86×83 in | | — | | — | | |

D **Monotheamin (413 Lilly)**
Pulvules 65mgm all sizes

**Mos-tox (818 M&B)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| size 1 | | 36 0 | | — | | |
| size 2 | | 60 0 | | — | | |
| IIb | | 16 0ea | | — | | |

**Mucinum (1336 WJ&C)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets | | 4S 0 | | 11 | 3 | |

**Mum (172 BMCL)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D cream | | 5 10 | | 1 | 5 | |

**Musterole (1524 Chembro)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| rub | | 26 7 | | 6 | 0 | |

**Myanesin (179 BDH) †s4B**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets 0·5gm | S0 | 6 4ea | | — | | |
| | 500 | 51 6ea | | — | | |

**Mylomide (894 Nicholas)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tablets †s1s4A | S0 | 40 0 | | — | | |

(1176 Squibb)
T5 500 534 10ea — 802 3
(97 Bayer)
10mgm 100 20 0ea 5 0ea 35 0
(1524 Chembro)
nail 100 0 24 0 14 6
refill 36 3 8 8 5 3
refill 36 3 8 8 5 3
(1513 Rodale) existing entries
e (1513 Rodale)
noid complex
ules 50 7 2ea — 10 9
12S 15 0ea — 22 6
350 38 6ea — 57 9
r's yeast
ts 200 3 6ea — 5 3
400 6 6ea — 9 9
600 9 10ea — 14 9
der 8oz 2 10ea — 4 3
1lb 5 4ea — 8 0
er oil capsules
flavoured
100 4 6ea — 6 9
250 8 8ea — 13 0
500 14 8ea — 22 0
ted liver
ts 90 5 2ea — 7 9
200 11 2ea — 16 9
400 21 0ea — 31 6
ite 1 month 9 0ea — 13 6
3 month 25 0ea — 37 6
t liver oil
ules 100 4 8ea — 7 0
250 9 4ea — 14 0
nergy protein
ets 150 6 4ea — 9 6
300 11 4ea — 17 0
450 16 0ea — 24 0
liver tablets
150 10 10ea — 16 3
300 20 0ea — 30 0
450 28 4ea — 42 6
avite tablets
30 7 2ea — 10 9
90 19 10ea — 29 9
itamin A
sules 100 6 10ea — 10 3
250 15 8ea — 23 6
500 26 8ea — 40 0
nip capsules
mgm 100 7 0ea — 10 6
400 25 0ea — 37 6
mgm 100 10 0ea — 15 0
500 48 4ea — 72 6
der 8oz 10 8ea — 16 0
lets
5mgm 100 5 0ea — 7 6
200 9 4ea — 14 0
in B12 tablets
100 5 0ea — 8 9
300 15 8ea — 23 6
h intrinsic
actor 50 5 4ea — 8 0
250 24 6ea — 36 9
in 8 complex
sules 50 5 0ea — 7 6
100 9 2ea — 13 9
250 19 4ea — 29 0
in E capsules
iu 40 3 4ea — 5 0
100 8 6ea — 12 9
500 38 4ea — 57 6
iu 25 5 8ea — 8 6
75 16 4ea — 24 6
450 77 4ea — 116 0
iu 50 10 8ea — 16 0
100 20 8ea — 31 0
250 47 8ea — 71 6
t germ flakes
13oz 3 2ea — 4 9
t germ oil
sules 100 5 4ea — 8 0
200 9 10ea — 14 9
l Wonder (1052 Revlon)
on case 2833 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
e-up liquid
0823 63 9 15 11 9 6
sed powder
0837 84 0 21 0 12 6
5027 43 9 10 11 6 6
e-up cake 77 3 19 3 11 6
icated
eansing pads S0 6 12 7½ 7 6
stick 77 3 19 3 11 6
l care lotion 77 3 19 3 11 6
132 0 33 0 19 3
dercort (746 Lederle) T5
ear drops 5mils 9 0ea — 13 6
edrone (1263 Upjohn)
lotion TS.
25mils 10 3ea 2 7ea —
n (518 Glaxo)
id TS 2oz 6 6ea — 8 8
ructor (529 Gorney)
rebuilder 25 0 6 3 3 9
l-K (969 Pfizer) †s4B
ts 100 17 6ea — 26 3
500 84 6ea — 126 9
tone (1261 UCAL)
ic 18 6 4 7½ 2 11
30 0 7 6 5 0
ets 40 23 0 5 9 3 6

**Neumandin** (147 Boots)
D tablets 50mgm 100
**Nez** (1091 Rybar)
drops ½oz 24 0 — 3 0
**Nicobrevin** (846 M of GS)
12 3ea 3 1ea 21 6
**Nilevar** (1121 Searle)
tablets 10mgm
†s4B 250 306 0ea — 459 0
**Nivea** (1164 S5L)
creme 362 12 7 3 2 1 10
368 20 7 5 2 3 0
363 37 9 9 5 5 6
tube 364 13 9 3 5 2 0
family pack 370a 82 3 20 6 12 0
polystyrene jar 366 34 3 8 6 5 0
384 44 7 11 2 6 6
soap 1103 7 6 1 11 1 0
bath size 1104 12 0 3 0 1 7
face fresheners 501 14 4 3 7 2 0
Sunfilta cream 348 24 0 5 10 3 6
sunmilk 390 35 9 8 9 5 3
sun tan oil continental
349 45 11 11 10 6 9
D **Nivea** (1164 55L) sunning oil 342
**Nivemycin** (147 Boots)
liquid T5 60mils 78 0 — 9 9
**Nohaesa** (221 Camden)
ointment 20 gm †s4B 22 0 5 6 3 2½
suppositories
†s4B 10 40 0 10 0 5 10
†s48 50 138 0 34 6 20 1½
D **Nohaesa** (221 Camden) ointment 8oz and 16oz
**Norflex** (1061 Riker)
tablets †s4B 100 21 8ea — 32 6
500 97 0ea — 145 6
**Norgesic** (1061 Riker)
tablets †s4B 100 14 8ea — 22 0
500 71 4ea — 107 0
**Norvex** (326 CRC)
sanitary towels
size 0 19 5 — 2 0
1 21 0 — 2 3
2 24 6 — 2 8
3 33 0 — 3 9
4 36 0 — 3 11
D **Nostroline** (466 FF)
**Nostroline** (1549 Mathews)
17 0 4 3 2 3
**Novobiocin** (147 Boots)
tablets 250mgm 16 12 4ea — 18 6
tablets 250mgm 16 35 0ea — 52 6
100 200 0ea — 300 0
**Novutox** (970 PM)
⅛%, 1%, 2% and
3% 50 mils 2 11ea — 4 4†
250mils 12 4ea — 18 6†
500mils 23 5ea — 35 2†
ampoules 2mils
12 2 10ea — 4 3†
100 20 0ea — 30 0†
cartridges 1·5mils
20 5 8ea — 8 6†
100 23 0ea — 34 6†
2mils
20 5 8ea — 8 6†
50 12 4ea — 18 6†
100 24 0ea — 36 0†
4% 50mils 3 2ea — 4 9†
250mils 13 10ea — 20 9†
500mils 26 5ea — 39 7†
ampoules 2mils
12 3 4ea — 5 0†
100 26 8ea — 40 0†
cartridges 2mils
20 6 8ea — 10 0†
100 29 4ea — 44 0†
5% 50mils 3 7ea — 5 4†
250mils 15 10ea — 23 9†
500mils 30 5ea — 45 7†
ampoules 2mils
12 3 8ea — 5 6†
100 29 4ea — 44 0†
cartridges 2mils
20 7 2ea — 10 9†
100 32 0ea — 48 0†
**Noxyflex** (503 G)
spray band
aerosol 4oz 13 6ea — 20 3
**Noxzema** (1524 Chembro)
tube 2S 0 5 11 3 6
jar 37 6 8 10 5 3
D **Nucta** (1192 SGD) existing entries
**Nucta** (1192 SGD)
after-shave lotion
20/04 36 0 9 0 5 6
bay rum 33/04 24 8 6 2 3 8
brilliantine 34/04 24 8 6 2 3 8
hand cream jar
19/02 24 0 6 0 3 6
tub 19/07 50 0 12 6 7 6
hair cream 36/37/04 17 8 4 5 2 7
36/37/08 30 8 7 8 4 6
hair spray 6/06 36 0 9 0 5 3
6/16 64 0 16 0 9 6
hair tonic 14/04 36 0 9 0 5 6
Nuctol tube 39/03 22 0 5 6 3 3
jar 39/05 26 0 6 6 3 10
scalp oil 43/04 24 8 6 2 3 8
hampoos. anti-dandruff
11/04 19 6 4 10½ 2 11
cream tub 77/P1 6 8 1 8 1 0
jar 86/02 18 0 4 6 2 8
tube 86/04 26 0 6 6 3 11
egg and lanolin
85/04 19 6 4 10½ 2 11
egg and lemon tub
86/P1 6 8 1 8 1 0
jar 86/02 18 0 4 6 2 8
tube 86/04 26 0 6 6 3 11
oil 60/04 20 0 5 0 3 0
60/08 32 0 8 0 4 8
peach bloom 83/04 19 6 4 10½ 2 11
blue satin 84/04 19 6 4 10½ 2 11
styling lotion 15/04 27 0 6 9 4 0
violet oil 50/04 24 8 6 2 3 8
**Nuit de Longchamp** (Lublin) (1 Abbey)
Cologne concentre
289 — — 16 9
290 — — 29 9
291 — — 48 3
292 — — 77 0
eau de toilette
atomiser 2999 — — 24 6
2998 — — 33 3
parfum de toilette
1oz — — 17 6
2oz — — 29 9
4oz — — 43 9
perfume 2939 — — 19 3
2949 — — 35 0
2950 — — 56 0
2951 — — 91 0
2952 — — 131 3
2921 — — 280 0
atomiser 2905 — — 43 9
refill 2906 — — 28 0
soap 2916 — — 20 0
talcum tin 831T — — 7 0
**Nuiol** (1524 Chembro)
small 24 6 5 8 3 6
large 40 8 9 6 5 10
**Nu-san** (802 MS) †
dressings 10 20 0 — 2 6
50 6 6ea — 9 9
**Nu-san B** 802 M5)
dressings 10 34 0 — 4 3
50 11 0ea — 16 6
**Nutress** (1412 Jackel)
living hair ½oz 17 0 4 3 2 6
2oz 61 0 15 3 8 11
protein shampoo
sachet 8 6 2 1½ 1 3
2oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
4oz 37 6 9 4½ 5 6
8oz 68 0 17 0 9 11
Proteinail 1½oz 44 0 11 0 6 6
3oz 68 0 17 0 9 11
6oz 102 0 25 6 14 11
Protein styling lotion
4oz 34 0 8 6 4 11
D Protein style set — — —
**Nydrane and Nydrane Co.** (1077 Rona)
tablets 500 mgm 50 13 8ea — 18 3
**Nydrane** (1077 Rona)
dp 500 123 0ea — —
D **Nydrane** (1077 Rona) 250 and 1000
**Oblivon** (187 BS)
capsules †s4B 25 64 0 — 8 0
100 16 2ea — 24 3
elixir †s4B 100mils 54 0 — 6 9
500mils 19 1ea — 28 8
D **Odo-Ro-No** (493 Gambles)
roll-on 353
refill 3S4
**Oilatum** (1191 Stiefel)
bar 3½oz 40 0 10 0 5 9
**Old Spice** (1131 Shulton)
after-shave skin
conditioner 63 6 15 6 9 9
**Optrex** (690 Keldon)
eye masks 6 34 3 8 6 5 0
D jar 12 — — —
**Oradexon** (917 Organon) T5
injection 1 mil 8 4ea — 12 6
tablets 0.5mgm 30 10 8ea — 16 0
100 33 4ea — 50 0
500 160 0ea — 240 0
0.75mgm 30 16 0ea — 24 0
100 50 0ea — 75 0
500 240 0ea — 360 0
**Orasecron** (187 BS)
tablets †s48 10 71 0 — 8 11
2S 12 4ea — 18 6
100 44 8ea — 67 0
**Orthoforms** (922 Ortho)
vaginal pessaries 10 30 0 — 3 9
D **Orthopax** (921 Orthopax) all products
**Outdoor Girl** (876 MP)
lipstick pearly 24 0 6 0 3 6
shadow stick pearly 24 0 6 0 3 6
D **Ovaltine** (1303 Wander) tablets 92 and 182
**Paedo-Sed** (927 Pharmax)
D Paedo-Sed (466 FF)
**Painules** (372 De Witt) retail column should be in bold type.
**Palmolive** (280 CP)
soap toilet 97 8 (1gross) 24 5 (1gross) 11½
bath 156 9 (1gross) 39 3 (1gross) 1 6½
family 196 0 (1gross) 49 0 (1gross) 1 11

**Panteric** (938 PD)
tablets 100 84 0 — 10 6
**Papatropin** (1320 WSP)
ampoules †s1 2mils
3 78 0 — 9 9
6 90 0 — 11 3
50 S0 0ea — 76 0
suppositories †s1 3 40 0 10 0 5 10
6 S4 0 13 6 7 11
**Papersticks** (934 Papersticks)
swabs S0 9 4 — 1 2
D **Paramisan** (11S4 5&N) powder 250gm
**Parke-Davis** (938 PD) †s1DD
diamorphine hyd. hypo.
tablets gr. ¼ 100 12 0ea — 18 0
gr. ½ 100 16 0ea — 24 0
D **Parsetic** (938 PD) 2oz
**Partner for Men** (1551 PRM)
eau de Cologne
atomiser3oz8434 28 6ea 7 2ea 50 0
refill3oz 8434R 19 0ea 4 9ea 33 0
**Pax** (1261 UCAL)
corn paint 15 6 3 10½ 2 6
D **Pectex** (394 DF)
**Pen** (267 C&A)
acriflavine and
Clearsight 11 6 — 1 6
iodine and mosquito 11 0 2 9 1 9
**Penbritin** (1393 BRL) TS
capsules 250mgm 20 32 4ea — 48 6
100 1S6 8ea — 235 0
S00 7S6 0ea — 1134 0
injection 250mgm
vial 5 10ea — 8 9
500mgm
vial 9 4ea — 14 0
syrup 60 mils 14 0ea — 21 0
tablets 125mgm 20 19 4ea — 29 0
100 89 4ea — 134 0
*veterinary*—
capsules S0mgm
100 53 4ea — —
injection 50mgm vials
10 18 4ea — —
500mgm vials 5 S3 4ea — —
oral doser 300 mgm
syringe 6 23 0ea — —
tablets 400 mgm
10 28 8ea — —
**Penicillin-V** (413 Lilly)
D Pulvules 60 mgm 100 & 1000
**Pentrium** (1074 Roche)
tablets †s4B 100 19 4ea — 29 0
†s4B S00 79 4ea — 119 0
**Peptacol 10** (972 Pharmax)
tablets †s1s4A 20 5 0ea — 6 8
†s1s4A 200 42 0ea — 56 0
**Peptacol 20** (972 Pharmax)
tablets †s1s4A 20 5 10ea — 7 8½
†s1s4A 200 49 9ea — 66 4
**Perma-Sharp** (958 PS)
razor blades 3 17 7 4 6 1 6
(20 pkts) (20 pkts)
**Peru** (990 Peru)
liquid extract 41 0 11 3 5 6
tablets 41 0 11 3 5 6
**Pethidine hydrochloride** (394 DF)
D tablets and ampoules
**Petron** (1201 Supervite)
universal atomiser 29 0 7 3 4 3
**Phul-Nana** (544 Grossmith)
lipstick 323 8 0 2 0 1 2
**Pierre Cardin** (147S Concorde)
lipstick standard — — 8 9
mother-of-pearl — — 10 9
Geste for men
toilet water 2oz — — 45 0
4oz — — 65 0
8oz — — 110 0
aerosol — — 110 0
refill — — 65 0
**Pifco** (983 Pifco)
hair dryers
Hi-speed 10S0 S6 9ea 13 10ea 89 6
Hi-speed Threesome
19S0 66 6ea 16 3ea 105 0
Princess 1060 49 2ea 12 0ea 77 6
stand 1061 13 8ea 1 4ea 19 6
ensemble 1960 79 11ea 19 6ea 126 0
hood 1064 18 5ea 4 6ea 29 0
hair curlers 105S 15 6ea 3 10½ea 25 0
Vanity curling tongs
1155 24 4ea 6 1ea 39 6
**Piptal** (824 MCP)
D **Piptal** (1S30 Fisons)
**Pituitrin** (938PD)
D ampoules 0·5mils 12
D **Polaroid** (989 Polaroid) camera entries
**Polaroid** (989 Polaroid)
cameras Land
model 104 — — 599 6
103 — — 799 6
101 — — 1199 6
100 — — 1999 6
exposure meter 625 — — 137 9
flashgun 281 — — 101 7
268 — — 99 6
270 — — 99 6
projector 610 — — 1355 0
**Poli-grip** (1178 Stafford)
denture cream 18 0 — 2 3

**Polkris** (1412 Jackel)
bottle heater 25 6ea 6 4½ea 39 11
**Polyhairset** (721 LC)
spray 37 9 9 S 5 6
**Polytar** (1191 Stiefel)
bar 3½oz 40 0 10 0 5 9
liquid 5oz 72 0 18 0 10 6
**Pommade Hongroise** (451 F & J)
17 2 4 3½ 2 6
**Ponoxylan** (1320 WSP)
D ear drops 1Smils
D eye ointment 5gm
D nasal cream ½oz
**Potter & Moore** (994 P&M)
"Guards" for men
after-shave
lotion 21 34 3 8 7 5 0
hair cream 25 20 6 5 2 3 0
pre-shave
lotion 22 34 3 8 7 5 0
shaving bowl 27 41 0 10 3 6 0
refill 28 24 0 6 0 3 6
lavender
bath cubes 60 27 5 6 11 4 0
soap, toilet 59 41 0 10 3 6 0
talcum S7 25 8 6 5 3 9
water 53 46 3 11 7 6 9
S4 78 9 19 9 11 6
55 127 0 31 9 18 6
perfume Lily 502 24 0 6 0 3 6
Violet 501 24 0 6 0 3 6
soap bath disks 404 S1 5 12 11 7 6
**Praenitrona** (973 Pharmethicals)
tablets 1mgm 50 2 10ea — 4 3
500 9 6ea — 14 3
1000 18 2ea — 27 3
**Preludin** (1S4 B) †s4B
Tablongets S0mgm
10 42 0 — 5 3
**Prenatalac** (307 C&G)
tin 16oz 49 6 — 5 6
carton 16oz 41 6 — 4 0
**Presence** (Houbigant) (1 Abbey)
eau de
toilette 127·36 — — 45 0
parfum 107·84 — — 32 6
107·25 — — 59 6
107·26 — — 96 3
**Prestoband** (451 F&J)
4yd×⅝in 7 7 — 10
4yd×1in 9 1 — 1 0
4yd×2in 18 2 — 2 0
**Price's** (100S Price's)
Calorettes S-hour
night lights 21 6 — 2 4
dropless medium or
thick 12in long
tapers 1lb 47 6 — 4 11
coloured bundles 34 6 gross — 4½
white 33 0 — 4
Sentinal 8-hour, child's
8-hour and 10-hour,
Palmitine 5tar
8-hour night lights 23 6 — 2 7
**Primobolan** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 1mgm 30 3 10ea 1½ea 6 8½
150 18 10ea 4 8½ea 32 11½
500 59 10ea 14 11½ea 104 8½
Smgm 20 8 8ea 2 2ea 15 2
100 32 8ea 8 2ea 57 2
500 136 8ea 34 2ea 239 2
**Primobolan depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules 1mil 1 11 8ea 2 11ea 20 5
3 32 2ea 8 0½ea 56 3½
20 192 2ea 48 0½ea 336 3½
Citoles 100mgm 1 12 2ea 3 0½ea 21 3½
3 33 0ea 8 3ea 57 9
**Primodian depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules 1mil 1 8 10ea — 13 3
3 23 10ea — 35 9
20 126 2ea — 189 3
tablets 30 4 6ea — 6 9
100 12 4ea — 18 6
250 29 6ea — 44 3
500 52 8ea — 79 0
**Primodos** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 2 5 4ea — 8 0
20 4S 6ea — 68 3
**Primogyn C** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 30 2 8ea — 4 0
**Primogyn depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules
10mgm/mil 1 8 2ea — 12 3
3 22 10ea — 34 3
20 120 8ea — 181 0
100mgm/mil 3 55 6ea — 83 3
20 292 8ea — 439 0
**Primolut depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules
125mgm/mil 1 8 0ea — 12 0
3 21 4ea — 32 0
20 113 10ea — 170 9
250mgm/mil 1 13 6ea — 20 3
3 35 8ea — 53 6
20 190 2ea — 285 3
Citoles
125mgm/mil 1 8 4ea — 12 6
250mgm/mil 1 13 8ea — 20 6
**Primolut N** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 5mgm 30 20 6ea — 30 9
100 57 0ea — 85 6
500 242 2ea — 363 3

1000 471 4ea —
**Primosiston** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules 1mil 1 9 8ea —
3 25 8ea —
20 136 8ea —
**Primoteston depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †
ampoules
50mgm/mil 1 6 8ea —
3 18 2ea —
20 95 10ea —
100mgm/mil 1 12 0ea —
3 32 8ea —
20 173 8ea —
250mgm/mil 1 28 2ea —
3 75 10ea —
20 400 6ea —
**Pro-Banthine** (1121 Searle)
tablets 15mgm 100 17 4ea —
1000 163 4ea —
with phenobarbitone
†s1s4A 100 18 0ea —
1000 169 4ea —
**Pro-Banthine with Dartalan** (1121 Searl
tablets S0 12 6ea —
100 23 10ea —
S00 110 0ea —
**Proladone** (324 Crookes)
ampoules †s1DD 1 mil
50 58 3 —
**Proper-Myl** (291 Consolidated)
ampoules 10 85 0ea —
**Pruvoral** (221 Camden)
pastilles 18 28 0 7 0
D pastilles 200
**Psoriderm** (1454 Dermal)
bath emulsion 8oz 10 10ea 2 8½
cream 8oz 10 10ea 2 8½
scalp lotion 4oz 10 10ea 2 8½
**Psoriderm-S** (14S4 Dermal)
8oz 10 10ea 2 8½
D Pulverettes (912 O)
**Pulverettes** (912 O)
Alphidine S0 S1 0 13 0
100 73 0 18 0
500 15 5ea 3 10ea
1000 29 7ea 7 5ea
and acytosal 100 70 0 17 0
500 18 11ea 4 9ea
1000 36 6ea 9 1ea
and guaiacium and
sulphur 100 64 0 16 0
S00 15 3ea 3 10ea
1000 30 3ea 7 7ea
Barbenyl gr. ¼ †s1s4A
100 38 0 —
500 11 11ea —
1000 23 8ea —
gr⅛ 100 42 0 —
S00 13 4ea —
1000 26 3ea —
cardiac co. 100 45 0 —
500 10 2ea —
1000 17 9ea —
iosal †s4B 100 61 0 15 0
500 15 9ea 3 11ea
1000 31 6ea 7 10ea
lithium hippurate co.
100 70 0 —
S00 19 1ea —
1000 36 4ea —
Oscosed 100 108 0 —
S00 33 9ea —
1000 6S 4ea —
**Puritan** (756 Lever)
doublets S1 1 —
(3 doz)
D Puromyn (218 Calmic) tablets
**Quelques Fleurs** (Houbigant) (1 Abbey)
creme en beaute
175·2S — —
eau de toilette
124·45 — —
124·46 — —
face powder 170·16 — —
perfume 104·84 — —
104·45 — —
104·46 — —
104·48 — —
purse diffuser
104·92 — —
refill 104·93 — —
soap 142·25 — —
talcum powder
149·17 — —
**Quickles** (451 F&J)
sun tan oil pads 25 8 6 S
**Quinalspan** (972 Pharmax)
tablets †s1s4A 30 5 9ea —
250 44 0ea —
**Quintas** (1320 WSP)
tablets †s4B 15 48 0 12 0
**Radox** (893 Nicholas)
bath salts 18 11 4 6
30 4 7 2
**Rauwiloid** (1061 Riker) †s4B
tablets 60 92 0 —
500 58 0ea —
**Rauwilold and Veriloid** (1061 Riker)
tablets †s4B 100 38 8ea —
†s4B 500 184 8ea —

Cupal) asthma tablets
ough linctus 3oz and 6oz.
Rybar) †
25gm 26 0 6 6 3 9½
(1355 Yardley)
1120 57 0 14 3 8 4
1126 34 0 8 6 5 0
1147 101 0 25 9 14 9
1107 33 0 8 3 4 10
1107L 48 0 12 0 7 0
188 Steiner) 65 0 16 3 9 6
(1176 Squibb)
75gm 16 0ea — 24 0
(1044 RR) shaver
II — — 307 3
ce (1052 Revlon)
p 1oz 84 0 21 0 12 6
2oz 141 0 35 3 21 0
Clear
dry 4oz 77 3 19 3 11 6
ar 4oz 70 6 17 7½ 10 6
7oz 95 9 23 11 14 3
27
dation 5122 188 9 47 2¼ 27 6
Asset 4oz 85 9 21 5 12 9
8oz 141 0 35 3 21 0
Drops
1oz 74 0 19 0 11 0
2oz 121 0 30 3 18 0
assage
4oz 80 9 20 2 12 0
7oz 121 0 30 3 18 0
ns 1oz 74 0 19 0 11 0
2oz 121 0 30 3 18 0
lient cleansing
am 5062 90 9 22 8 13 6
reshener 4oz 84 0 21 0 12 6
8oz 131 6 32 9 19 6
ask (6) 164 9 41 2 24 6
tion 1oz 74 0 19 0 11 0
2oz 121 0 30 3 18 0
re cleanser
4oz 70 6 17 7½ 10 6
7oz 95 9 23 11 14 3
ream 1oz 87 3 21 9 13 0
2oz 131 0 32 9 19 6
lotion 4oz 92 6 23 1½ 13 9
Wonders 1oz 87 3 21 9 13 0
2oz 131 0 32 9 19 6
g Beauty 1oz 84 0 21 0 12 6
2oz 131 0 32 9 19 6
(1047 Rentokil)
uards — — 1 0
roofer
sol 20oz — — 16 0
nbiline (1336 WJ&C)
tories 84 0 21 0 11 3
(1052 Revlon)
arine
ing powder 158 0 39 6 23 6
de toilette 105 9 26 5 15 9
151 3 37 10 22 6
on 4oz 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
6oz 70 6 17 7½ 10 6
eodorant 55 6 13 10½ 8 3
80 9 20 2 12 0
y mist 188 3 47 1 28 0
72 3 18 1 10 9
stick 58 9 14 8 8 9
massage
am 63 9 15 11 9 6
owder 70 6 17 7½ 10 6
r 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
k, Lustrous 70 6 17 7½ 10 6
ll 43 9 10 11 6 6
trous II
refill 47 0 11 9 7 0
ream 40 3 10 0½ 6 0
amel regular 37 0 9 3 5 6
sted 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
d 57 3 14 3 8 6
nsluscent 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
x 45 6 11 4½ 6 9
(756 Lever)
small 29 7 7 3 1 2
(3 doz) (3 doz)
large 46 6 11 4 1 10
(3 doz) (3 doz)
317 MPS)
ras
flex — — 799 11
e — — 79 1
L — — 699 9
case — — 79 1
S — — 499 11
case — — 79 1
auto — — 399 0
era Auto Shot — — 599 9
se — — 54 8
on's (285 Colman)
le lemon 26oz 25 0 3 9 3 0
ssin (1071 Robins) 4oz
292 C) tablets
ycin (583 HP)
p TS 60mils 8 6 — 12 9
(1079 Ronson)
ic razor 200 — — 157 6
ryer 66 — — 139 6
(1082 RKO)
juice cordial
26oz 32 0 4 10 3 9

**Royal Sweden** (1412 Jackel) hair brushes
ladies 1890 109 0 27 3 15 11
1985 116 0 29 0 16 11
1986 109 0 27 3 15 11
1987 126 0 31 6 18 6
Ballerina 15278 109 0 27 3 15 11
15268 109 0 27 3 15 11
Siluett 15223 184 0 46 0 26 11
Signatur 15201 193 0 48 3 28 6
15202 216 0 54 0 31 6
15203 216 0 54 0 31 6
special acetate
15244 102 0 25 6 14 11
Parant set 336 0 84 0 49 11
**Rubelix** (972 Pharmax)
D Rubelix (466 FF)
**Rubrafer Improved** (1176 Squibb)
vet. vial 50 dose
6 270 0ea — 405 0
**S3** (1188 Steiner)
shampoo
tube 39 6 9 10 5 9
jar No. 1 65 0 16 3 9 6
D **Safada** (563 Hampshire) shampoo, liquid
**Sanatogen** (1530 Fisons)
selected multivitamins
120 15 8ea — 23 6
**Sandra** (599 Henleys)
baby pants, small
(white only) 11 8 — 1 6
incontinence pants
pull-on hips
32in 30 0 3 0 4 0
56in 58 0 5 7 7 9
58in 59 0 5 8 7 11
60in 60 0 5 9 8 0
drop-front
26–32in 46 9 4 6 6 3
56–60in 90 0 8 8 12 0
**Sanizal** (1480 Izal) ‡
disinfectant 9 0 — 1 0
13 6 — 1 6
**Sanpic** (1037 Reckitt)
giant size 33 9 — 3 9
**Saventrine** (972 Pharmax)
tablets 30mgm 30 9 0ea — 12 0
250 69 0ea — 92 0
**Schericur** (973 Pharmethicals) †TS
ointment 20gm 4 10ea — 7 3
**Scheriproct** (973 Pharmethicals) †TS
ointment 10gm 1 7 10ea — 11 9
dp50 312 10ea — 469 3
20gm 1 4 10ea — 7 3
suppositories 6 4 4ea — 6 6
100 47 2ea — 70 9
**Schoum** (1336 WJ&C)
solution 60 9 15 2 8 1
**Schweppes** (1109 Schweppes)
Slimline squashes 30 4 4 6 3 7
**Scolaban** (208 BW) VPO
tablets (vet.) 25 24 9ea 6 2½ea 39 2½
**Scotties** (153 BSC)
tissues 100 two-ply 44 6 — 2 9
(2 doz)
**Seal Fast** (1052 Revlon)
0216 37 0 9 3 5 6
**Sea-Odine** (527 GSP)
bath salts 1oz 54 0 13 6 8
(1gross) (1gross)
16oz 41 0 10 3 5 6
**Sebril** (763 Linfield)
dandruff treatment
50mils 55 8 11 0 6 6
**Secret of the Sea** (385 DG)
sun tan gel 70gr 8 3ea 2 1ea 14 6
sun tan lotion
116 mils 7 2ea 1 9½ea 12 6
**Secto** (333 Cupal) aerosol
floral fly killer 38 4 — 3 11
**Secto-Kil** (333 Cupal)
slug tablets 75 15 0 — 3 11
150 24 6 — 2 9
D **Sedamol** (1320 WSP) tablets 500
**Sensodyne** (1178 Stafford)
toothpaste 32 7 8 2 4 9
**Sernylan Parenteral** (938 PD)
vial 20mgm/ml
10mils 6 8ea — 10 0
vial 100mgm/ml
10mils 20 0 — 30 0
**Seventh Heaven** (1105 Saville)
perfume 800 30 10 7 8½ 4 6
**S.H.420** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 20 25 8ea — 38 6
500 534 2ea — 801 3
1000 961 4ea — 1442 0
**Shadeine** (1128 Shadeine)
golden brightener
2oz 45 0 11 3 5 11
hair tint 1oz 45 0 11 3 5 11
2oz 53 3 13 4 7 0
**Shave-Eze** (635 Hulse)
brushless shave
cream 19 0 4 9 2 8
**Siccolam** (179 BDH)
500gm 9 2ea — —
D 1lb — — —
**Silbe** (1320 WSP)
asthma inhalant†
½oz 75 0 — 9 5
tablets 24 39 0 9 9 5 9
calcium syrup 6oz 66 0 — 8 3
cough syrup 6oz 48 0 12 0 7 0
D **Silbe** (1320 WSP) asthma inhalant 8 oz
**Silbedonna** (1320 WSP)
elixir †s1s4A 4oz 60 0 15 0 8 9
tablets †s1s4A 50 48 0 12 0 7 0
**Silbevit** (1320 WSP)
elixir 4oz 60 0 15 0 8 9
8oz 100 0 25 0 14 9
**Silbinate** (1320 WSP)
tablets 50 84 0 21 0 12 3
D **Silbinate** (1320 WSP) tablets 250
**Silcomplex** (1320 WSP)
elixir 4oz 48 0 12 0 7 0
tablets 25 42 0 10 6 6 2
**Silette** (16 Agfa) cameras
Rapid F — — 301 6
Rapid I — — 227 8
**Simpkin's** (1141 Simpkin)
JuiCees
orange 10 0 1 6 1 3
blackcurrant 10 0 1 6 1 3
rose hip 10 0 1 6 1 3
JuiCets 25 0 3 9 3
(gross) (gross)
mentholated
bronchial
pastilles 15 0 3 9 2 3
D pastilles, bronchial with friars balsam
**Simple** (25 AS)
complexion soap 9 3½ 2 4 1 4
**Skels** (1152 SK) 4oz 19 3 2 10¾ 2 6
**Skin Deep** (76 Atkinson)
beauty bath small 24 1 5 10 3 6
large 60 3 14 8 8 9
deodorant roll-on 39 7 9 8 5 9
**Skol** (1113 S&B)
suntan oil 28 5 7 1 3 9
**Slimso** (1150 Slimaid)
jam 1lb 35 3 — 3 11
**Smith Kendon** (1152 SK)
tablets glucose 8oz 25 10 3 10½ 3 0
16oz 44 6 6 8 5 3
**Snowfire** (563 Hampshire)
healing tablet 7 6½ 1 10½ 1 0
**Snow Queen** (29 Alfonal)
instant cream
powder 1lb 62 5 — 3 3
(2doz)
low fat cheese 2oz 40 0 — 10
(5doz)
**Soframycin** (1087 Roussel) TS
eye drops 5mils 45 0 — 5 7½
eye ointment 3½gm 20 0 — 2 6
**Sofra-Tulle** (1087 Roussel) TS
dressings 4 x 4in 10 58 0 — 7 3
strip 4 x 10in 58 0 — 7 3
**Soft Brow** (1372 CCL)
eyebrow colour 92 6 22 7 13 9
**Solaray** (1543 Irvine) electric blankets
single
62in x 84in — — 159 6
double
72in x 84in — — 179 6
dual control — — 199 6
pads standard — — 39 6
de luxe — — 59 6
**Solu-Biloptin** (973 Pharmethicals)
sachets 3gm 5 23 6ea — —
20 89 0ea — —
**Spasmocarbine** (1336 WJ&C)
granules 66 0 16 6 9 8
**Spastipax** (894 Nicholas)
tablets †s1s4A 30 64 0 — 8 0
250 37 8ea — 56 6
**Speridin** (397 Dunster)
capsules 100 37 6ea — —
250 90 0ea — —
500 169 0ea — —
1000 322 0ea — —
**Spiralux** (1550 H&B)
personal bathroom scales
Countess 65 8ea 6 6ea 105 0
Spiralux 36 0ea 3 6ea 57 6
fur mat 43 0ea 4 3ea 68 9
chrome 56 0ea 5 6ea 89 6
Vanguard 26 3ea 2 7ea 42 0
fur mat 32 6ea 3 3ea 52 0
wall scale 31 3ea 3 1ea 49 11
**Spratts** (1175 SPL)
canned fish 4doz 28 8 — 9
meat 4doz 47 10 — 1 3
2doz 43 0 — 2 3
D Spray Tan (366 Dendron)
**Spray Tan** (47 Anestan)
original, mousse or
extra soft 86 0 21 6 12 6
**Spring** (1372 CCL)
perfume trio 26 0 6 2 4 6
**Sta-blond** (1113 S&B)
shampoo liquid,
plain or
medicated sachet 5 5 1 4 9
bottle 17 0 4 3 2 3
**Steiner** (1188 Steiner)
blue essence 51 3 12 9 7 6
eau dentifrice No. 0 44 6 11 1 6 6
No. 1 60 0 15 0 8 9
gun metal rinse
No. 1 51 3 12 9 7 6
No. 2 72 0 18 0 10 6

eyelashes 68 0 — 8 6
fingernails natural 76 0 — 9 6

D Sterilla (466 FF) liquid soap
Streptomycin (518 Glaxo) TS
vial 1gm 10 12 6ea — 18 9
5gm 1 5 0ea — 7 6

D Streptomycin (518 Glaxo) existing entry
Substral (1539 BV)
plant food 10oz 30 0 — 3 9
Sudbury (1547 STP)
soil test kit — — 32 6
Suite Seize (Pierre Cardin (1475 Concorde))
perfume
standard ¼oz — — 38 6
½oz — — 57 6
½oz — — 84 0
1oz — — 126 0
2oz — — 189 0
de luxe ½oz — — 168 0
1oz — — 231 0
2oz — — 357 0
atomiser — — 65 0
refill — — 38 6
toilet water 2oz — — 45 0
4oz — — 65 0
8oz — — 110 0
aerosol — — 110 0
refill — — 65 0
Suleo (671 Jeyes)
emulsion 3oz 13 8 3 5 2 9
shampoo sachet 61 8 15 6 9
(1gross) (1gross)
20oz 60 0 15 0 8 9
Sunlight (756 Lever)
soap 68 1 — 1 7
(4 doz)
toilet soap small 24 4 5 11 11½
(3 doz) (3 doz)
large 39 1 9 6 1 6½
(3 doz) (3 doz)
Sun-O-Life (29 Alfonal)
sunflower seed
oil ½pt 22 5 — 2 4
1pt 38 5 — 4 0
1gall 24 0ea — 30 0
Supersealer (1052 Revlon)
0228 45 6 11 4½ 6 9
Supersoft (563 Hampshire)
hand cream aerosol 35 4 8 10 4 9
hair spray economy 41 0 10 1½ 5 6
super size 70 8½ 17 5½ 9 6
Sustac (972 Pharmax)
tablets gr. 1/25† 30 9 0ea — 12 0
250 69 0ea — 92 0
gr. 1/10† 30 11 0ea — 14 8
250 85 0ea — 113 4
Sweet Sue (1412 Jackel)
talc pad 27 0 6 9 3 11
Swiftan (682 KCL)
suntan cream 27 4 6 10 4 0
Swimmy (900 Norton)
floating soap 3½oz 17 0 4 3 2 6
Tampovagin (221 Camden) pessaries
penicillin, sulphanilamide and sulphathiazole
†s4B 12 54 0 — 6 0
50 174 0 — 19 4
100 26 0ea — 34 8
stilboestrol and lactic acid 5%
†s4B 12 57 0 14 7 6
D Tampovagan (221 Camden) pessaries
stilboestrol and lactic acid 5% 50 and 100
D T.B.P. (174 BA)
T.B.P. (1216 TCPL)
D T.C.P. (174 BA)
T.C.P. (1216 TCPL)
Tegretol (501 Geigy) †s4B
tablets 100 37 6ea — 56 3
Tek (672 Johnson) tooth-brush
bristle short-head 26 0 — 3 3
bristle/nylon
Duet multituft 26 0 — 3 3
nylon Supersoft 15 10 — 2 0
Major multituft 17 11 — 2 3
Tenavoid (747 Leo)
tablets †s4B 24 52 0 — 5 9
Tenuate (838 MN)
tablets †s4B 30 68 0 — 8 6
100 16 8ea — 25 0
500 80 0ea — 120 0
Tenuate Dospan (838 MN)
tablets †s4B 15 62 0 — 7 9
100 31 10ea — 47 9
D Teoquil (34 A&H) dusting powder & gel
Tetrex (171 BLL) T5
capsules 16 16 4ea — 24 6
100 97 6ea — 146 3
1000 941 4ea — 1412 0
That Man (1052 Revlon)
after-shave 0151 94 0 23 6 14 0
pre-electric shave 117 6 29 4½ 17 6
The Young Ones (1546 Sheranel)
hair spray
aerosol 8oz 19 6 4 10½ 2 11
16oz 30 0 7 6 4 6

Thiaver (1061 Riker)
tablets †s4B 100 50 4ea — 75 6
500 246 4ea — 396 6
Tidman's (1235 Tidman)
table sea salt 12oz 24 9 — 2 9
5lb 108 0 — 12 0
Tiglyssin (394 DF) †sl
tablets 250mgm 100 47 6ea 11 10½ea 83 1½
Tisane de Durbon (573 JH)
blood tonic 46 0 11 6 6 9
Tolanase (1263 Upjohn)
tablets 100 mgm 100 18 2ea 4 6½ea —
500 78 4ea 19 7ea —
250mgm 100 39 6ea 9 10½ea —
500 185 6ea 46 4½ea —
Topcat (1175 SPL)
4doz 31 11 — 10
Topdog (1175 SPL)
4doz 38 3 — 1 0
2doz 35 0 — 1 10
Toprose (1400 PBI)
fertilizer carton 2 8ea — 4 0
7lb 5 0ea — 7 6
14lb 9 4ea — 14 0
systemic spray 2oz 2 0ea — 3 0
4oz 3 4ea — 5 0
Topsy (681 K)
D Topsy (1243 Topsy)
Top-Taste (588 H&H)
diabetic biscuits 16 0 — 1 9
Top Ten Tips (1372 CCL)
fingernails 39 4 — 4 11
Totomycin (147 Boots) T5
syrup 60 mils 5 8ea — 8 6
500 mils 45 10ea — 68 9
Touch and Glow (1052 Revlon)
0902 52 0 13 0 7 9
Tramil (655 ICC) 48 67 6 — 7 6
Treps (179 P †
tablets 18 26 0 — 3 3
Trimster (1442 Trimster)
baby pants 78 0 — 8 9
nappies 10 33 6ea — 45 0
Trinitrine Cafeinee (49 AF)
pills †s7 60 44 0 11 0 5 10
Triptafen (34 A & H)
tablets †s4B 50 13 10ea — 20 9
500 110 8ea — 166 0
forte †s4B 50 16 2ea — 24 3
500 129 4ea — 194 0
Tru-Gel (893 Nicholas)
standard tube 20 9 4 11 3 0
economy 35 1 8 4 4 11
Tympalgin (1320 WSP) †
ear drops ½oz 42 0 10 6 6 2
dp ½oz 57 0 — 7 2
Tyromist (187 BS)
throat
spray† 25mils 64 0 8 0
Ucal (1261 UCAL)
aerosol antiseptic 33 6 8 4½ 4 6
aerosol athletes foot 33 6 8 4½ 4 6
aerosol moth 33 6 — 3 9
antiseptic healing
ointment 14 9 3 8 2 3
universal cream 21 6 — 2 11
baby cream 2oz 19 0 4 9 3 0
4oz 29 0 7 3 4 6
baby powder 15 3 3 9½ 2 3
bay rum 4oz 17 3 4 3 2 11
bay rum and
eantharides 4oz 17 3 4 3 2 11
blood purifier 6oz 18 0 4 6 2 11
borated zinc and
starch powder 14 0 3 6 2 3
bronchial
catarrh syrup 17 6 4 4½ 2 11
lozenges 14 6 3 7½ 2 3
burn dressing 19 6 — 2 11
chilblain paint 15 6 3 10½ 2 6
children's aspirin 11 9 2 11 1 11
cinnamon and
quinine 14 3 3 6½ 2 6
cough mixture, all
fours 15 0 3 9 2 6
children's cherry
bark 2oz 14 0 3 6 2 6
4oz 21 6 5 4½ 3 6
adult's cherry
cough 4oz 21 6 5 4½ 3 6
junior linctus 17 6 4 4½ 2 11
27 0 6 9 4 6
speedy cough 17 6 4 4½ 2 11
27 0 6 9 4 6
diarrhoea
mixture 4oz 18 0 4 6 3 0
ear drops golden 16 9 4 2 2 9
embrocation 4oz 20 0 5 0 3 0
extract malt and
c.l.o. 1lb 28 6 — —
2lb 52 0 — —
flavourings
synthetic ½oz 15 6 — 2 0
food colourings
synthetic ½oz 15 6 — 2 0
foot powder 19 0 4 9 3 0
fuller's earth
cream 15 0 3 9 2 0
powder 14 0 — 2 0
Gee's linctus† 3oz 13 6 — 1 9
6oz 22 6 — 3 0

ginerade
concentrate 16 0 2 5
glycerine suppositories
infants 30gr 14 6 —
children's 60gr 18 9 —
adult's 90gr 23 0 —
indigestion
lozenges 16 0 4 0
influenza mixture
red 18 0 4 6
iodised throat
lozenges 10 9 2 8
16 0 4 0
iron and yeast
tonic tablets 22 6 —
juniper beans 12 6 3 1½
20 6 5 1½
linseed and liquorice
lozenges 1½oz 6 6 —
menthol and winter-green cream 17 6 4 4½
nebuliser 20 0 —
ointment 18 6 4 7½
29 0 7 3
tube 18 6 4 7½
olive oil 2½oz 11 9 —
5oz 19 9 —
10oz 35 9 —
20oz 65 0 —
pastilles
Gee's linctus†
2oz 13 9 —
glycerine, lemon and honey 2oz 13 9 2 1
glycerine
thymol 2oz 13 9 —
peppermint oil
solution ½oz 10 6 —
pile ointment tube 20 6 5 1½
jar 20 6 5 1½
pine disinfectant
8oz 13 0 —
16oz 21 6 —
raspberry vinegar
2½oz 13 0 —
5oz 19 0 —
with olive oil
2½oz 12 9 3 2
5oz 20 6 5 1½
sulphur tablets
orange flavour 5 6 1 4½
toilet lanolin 15 0 3 9
toothache drops 15 6 3 10½
wart paint 15 6 3 10½
wintergreen
ointment 11 9 2 11
witch hazel jelly 15 0 3 9
worm syrup 20 6 5 1½
D Un Air Embaume (Rigaud (317 C5))
Un Air Embaume (Rigaud (47 Anestan))
perfume ¼oz 1010 9 9ea 2 5ea
¼oz 1011 19 9ea 4 11ea
½oz 1012 36 0ea 9 0ea
1oz 1013 50 0ea 12 6ea
de luxe ½oz 1002 47 6ea 11 10½ea
1oz 1003 66 0ea 16 6ea
super de luxe
1007 156 0ea 39 0ea
spray 1021 18 0ea 4 6ea
refill 1031 12 0ea 3 0ea
toilet water
2oz 1314 19 0ea 4 9ea
4oz 1315 30 0ea 7 6ea
8oz 1316 54 0ea 13 6ea
32oz 1318 260 0ea 65 0ea
spray 3oz 1320 39 0ea 9 9ea
refill 3oz 1330 23 6ea 8 4½ea
Uraseptine (49 AF)
granules 80gm 66 0 16 6
Urografin (973 Pharmethicals)
ampoules 20mils
76% 5 42 10ea —
20 162 4ea —
60% 5 38 6ea —
20 146 2ea —
45% 5 34 2ea —
20 129 10ea —
10mils 30% 5 18 6ea —
20 68 10ea —
Uromide (291 Consolidated)
tablets 25 6 6ea 1 7½ea
200 38 9ea 9 8ea
Vademecum (1539 BV)
mouth wash 25mils 40 0 10 0
50mils 68 0 17 0
75mils 92 0 23 0
toothpaste 22 0 5 6
D Vademecum (84 B&S)
Valium (1074 Roche)
ampoules 10mgm/2mils †s4B 6 11 8ea — 17
syrup 2mgm/5mils
†s4B 100mils 8 0ea — 12
500mils 36 8ea — 55
tablets 10mgm
†s4B 100 36 0ea — 54
500 145 4ea — 218
Valoid (208 BW)
injection
50mgm/mils †s7 5 60 0 — 7

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ve | cy (379 Dixor) | | | | | | |
| | der cream | | | | | | |
| | tube | 11 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 8 |
| | | 18 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| | | 36 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| | jar | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Ver | n (980 Photopia) | | | | | | |
| | camera 18/28 | | — | | — | 399 | 0 |
| Ve | ex (1341 Willows) | | | | | | |
| | iseptic ointment | | | | | | |
| | tube | 32 | 0 | | — | 4 | 0 |
| Vi | ine (583 HP) | | | | | | |
| | lets | | | | | | |
| | 5mgm †s7 | 20 | 5 | 4ea | — | 8 | 0 |
| | | 100 | 23 | 7ea | — | 35 | 4½ |
| Vic | (653 I&R) | | | | | | |
| | illes | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Vic | Celestins (653 I&R) | | | | | | |
| | | 35 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Vic | Grande Grille (653 I&R) | | | | | | |
| | | 35 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Vic | Hopital (653 I&R) | | | | | | |
| | | 35 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Vi | r (1333 Wigmore) | | | | | | |
| | er shave cream | | | | | | |
| | 203 | 38 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| | ir cream 066 | 38 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| | ave cream | | | | | | |
| | brushless 011 | 38 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| | lather 010 | 38 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Vi | r (299 CV) existing entries | | | | | | |
| Vi | r (299 CV) | | | | | | |
| | er shave lotion | | | | | | |
| | 572 | 120 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| | h oil 3 Cracker | | | | | | |
| | 356 | 37 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| | Brolly 334 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| | Cupid Heart 360 | 19 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| | Diabolo 339 | 24 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| | Fairy Lantern 336 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| | Fairy Wand 330 | 20 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | Golden Roses | | | | | | |
| | capsules 359 | 24 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| | Introduction to | | | | | | |
| | Luxury 333 | 48 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 0 |
| | bble bath Pink | | | | | | |
| | Champagne 346 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | 345 | 32 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 9 |
| | 347 | 65 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| | u de Cologne 590 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| | 589 | 44 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| | logne or | | | | | | |
| | lavender 560 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | 563 | 72 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| | logne export | | | | | | |
| | Champagne 569 | 51 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| | Raffia Net 580 | 44 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| | Winchester 582 | 44 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| | Verona 583 | 82 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | 586 | 120 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| | Chianti 587 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| | rfume | | | | | | |
| | Devon Violets 722 | 46 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| | Silver Roses' 733 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Vi | (430 Eucryl) | | | | | | |
| | by cream | 24 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | napkins (10) | 19 | 6 | | — | 2 | 2 |
| | pants | 44 | 3 | | — | 4 | 11 |
| Vi | l Grande (653 I&R) | 35 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Vi | l Hepar (653 I&R) | 35 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Vi | ez-Vous (1464 D'Orsay) | | | | | | |
| | rfum de | | | | | | |
| | toilette 2oz 601 | 11 | 3ea | 2 | 9ea | 21 | 0 |
| | 4oz 602 | 19 | 0ea | 4 | 9ea | 35 | 6 |
| | 8oz 603 | 30 | 9ea | 7 | 5ea | 57 | 6 |
| | 16oz 604 | 48 | 0ea | 11 | 8ea | 89 | 6 |
| | atomiser | | | | | | |
| | 3½oz 650A | 35 | 0ea | 8 | 7ea | 65 | 0 |
| | refill 650AR | 28 | 0ea | 6 | 9ea | 52 | 0 |
| | erfume ¼oz 95 | 11 | 3ea | 2 | 9ea | 21 | 0 |
| | ½oz 90 | 17 | 0ea | 4 | 2ea | 32 | 6 |
| | ¼oz 040G | 22 | 6ea | 5 | 4ea | 42 | 0 |
| | ¼oz 040H | 35 | 0ea | 8 | 5ea | 65 | 0 |
| | 1oz 040 | 55 | 0ea | 13 | 5ea | 102 | 6 |
| | 2oz 040A | 96 | 0ea | 23 | 5ea | 179 | 0 |
| | 4oz 040B | 169 | 0ea | 41 | 5ea | 315 | 0 |
| | atomiser ¼oz 50A | 26 | 0ea | 6 | 4ea | 48 | 6 |
| Vi | ix (1012 P5B) | | | | | | |
| | having brushes | | | | | | |
| | King size | | | | | | |
| | pure bristle | | | | | | |
| | No. 20 | 40 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| | No. 21 | 54 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| | No. 22 | 68 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| | Service V51 | 40 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| | V52 | 54 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| | V53 | 68 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| | V55 | 74 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 10 | 9 |
| | Speedway | | | | | | |
| | pure bristle | | | | | | |
| | No. 29 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| | No. 39 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| | "London Series" | | | | | | |
| | Piccadilly | | | | | | |
| | No. 513 | 72 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| | Hyde Park | | | | | | |
| | No. 514 | 85 | 0 | 21 | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| | Strand No. 405 | 102 | 0 | 25 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| | Burlington | | | | | | |
| | No. 406 | 120 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 17 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | Wallis (1479 Wallis) | | | | | | |
| | super saccharin 100 | 4 | 6 | | — | | 9 |
| | 500 | 15 | 0 | | — | 2 | 3 |
| | Welldorm (1154 S&N) | | | | | | |
| | tablets gr. 10 †s4B | | | | | | |
| | 50 | 60 | 0 | | — | 7 | 6 |
| | 10 and 25 | | | | | | |
| | White Cross (681 K) | | | | | | |
| | cough mixture 2oz | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | 4oz | 17 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| | White Fire (544 Grossmith) | | | | | | |
| | bath crystals 609 | 44 | 6 | 11 | 1½ | 6 | 6 |
| | bath cubes 605 | 27 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| | bouquet perfumed | | | | | | |
| | Cologne 603 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | 613 | 48 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | complexion | | | | | | |
| | soap 604 | 41 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| | dusting powder 606 | 58 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| | 606X | 46 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| | hand lotion 612 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | perfume 600 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | 601 | 65 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 9 | 6 |
| | skin perfume 616 | 51 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| | talcum 608 | 36 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| | White Mink (1188 Steiner) | | | | | | |
| | perfume | | | | | | |
| | handbag size | 44 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| | Windsor (1070 Windsor) | | | | | | |
| | bath crystals 1222 | 52 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| | bath cubes 1216 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 6½ | 3 | 3 |
| | bath disks 1203 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 2½ | 2 | 4 |
| | hand cream 1221 | 38 | 6 | 9 | 4½ | 5 | 6 |
| | perfume stick 1219 | 26 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| | soap, toilet 1201 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3½ | 1 | 3 |
| | luxury 1202 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 7½ | 2 | 0 |
| | talcum powder 1215 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 11½ | 3 | 6 |
| | talcum puffer 1220 | 38 | 6 | 9 | 4½ | 5 | 6 |
| | Wright's (1351 WLU) | | | | | | |
| | shaving | | | | | | |
| | cream lather | 21 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| | stick | 18 | 9 | 4 | 8½ | 2 | 6 |
| | refill | 11 | 5 | 2 | 10½ | 1 | 6 |
| | coal-tar soap toilet | 104 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | (1gross) | | (1gross) | | | |
| | bath | 15 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| | shampoo liquid | | | | | | |
| | bottle | 20 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| | Xylotox (970 PM) | | | | | | |
| | dental solutions, plain or with adrenaline or noradrenaline | | | | | | |
| | (solutions with adrenaline or noradrenaline †s4B) | | | | | | |
| | 2% cartridges | | | | | | |
| | 1½mils | 20 | 6 | 0ea | — | 9 | 0 |
| | 2mils | 20 | 6 | 4ea | — | 9 | 6 |
| | 1½mils | 50 | 12 | 8ea | — | 19 | 0 |
| | 2mils | 50 | 14 | 0ea | — | 21 | 0 |
| | 1½mils | 100 | 25 | 0ea | — | 37 | 6 |
| | 2mils | 100 | 27 | 2ea | — | 40 | 9 |
| | bottle 50mils | | 4 | 8ea | — | 7 | 0 |
| | 1½% cartridges | | | | | | |
| | 2mils | 20 | 6 | 0ea | — | 9 | 0 |
| | | 50 | 12 | 8ea | — | 19 | 0 |
| | | 100 | 25 | 0ea | — | 37 | 6 |
| | bottle 50mils | | 4 | 8ea | — | 7 | 0 |
| | Yardley (1355 Yardley) | | | | | | |
| | Pace Setter spray | 65 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 9 | 6 |
| | anti-perspirant | | | | | | |
| | for men 2040 | 46 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| | bathsalt tablets | | | | | | |
| | 1426 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | brilliantine, solid | | | | | | |
| | 1639 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| | 1641 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | complexion | | | | | | |
| | powder 1400 | 40 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| | dry skin | | | | | | |
| | cleansing cream | | | | | | |
| | 413J | 38 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| | feather finish 1503 | 52 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| | refill 1504 | 33 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| | Florentine | | | | | | |
| | case 1402 | 82 | 0 | 20 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| | foundation | | | | | | |
| | cream 1410 | 40 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| | hair tonic for | | | | | | |
| | men 2231 | 48 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | hand cream 1415 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | 1415L | 55 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| | plastic 415 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | air flow 1450 | 55 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| | Infinite Beauty 515J | 58 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| | 515L | 103 | 0 | 25 | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| | lavender bath | | | | | | |
| | salts 1720 | 57 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| | tablets 1626 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | oil 1734 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| | perfume 7280 | 44 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| | 7282 | 50 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| | 7283 | 70 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| | 7284 | 95 | 0 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 10 |
| | 7286 | 143 | 0 | 35 | 9 | 20 | 10 |
| | 7288 | 252 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 36 | 9 |
| | crystallised | | | | | | |
| | Cologne 7270 | 50 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| | spray mist 7247 | 101 | 0 | 25 | 3 | 14 | 9 |
| | de luxe 7247L | 115 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 16 | 9 |
| | talcum 7208 | 33 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| | 1707L | 48 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | plastic 1707 | 33 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | liquifying | | | | | | |
| | cleansing cream | | | | | | |
| | 412J | 38 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| | mascara refill 20 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | moisture creme | | | | | | |
| | lipstick 4469 | 37 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| | rouge creme 5 | 36 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| | shaving bowl | | | | | | |
| | wooden 2055 | 86 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 12 | 7 |
| | shaving stick 2153 | 37 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| | talcum invisible | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 44 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| | shower 2009 | 44 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| | violet oil 1934 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| | Yestamin (422 EGC) distributors 1318 KWM) | | | | | | |
| | powder 8oz | 35 | 9 | | — | 4 | 3 |
| | 16oz | 52 | 6 | | — | 6 | 3 |
| | York Town (1131 Shulton) | | | | | | |
| | retail prices should be in bold type | | | | | | |
| | Young's (1538 Marcos) | | | | | | |
| | hair conditioner | | — | | — | 5 | 6 |
| | | | — | | — | 7 | 6 |
| | dressing oil | | — | | — | 3 | 6 |
| | | | — | | — | 7 | 6 |
| | shampoo medicated | | — | | — | 3 | 0 |
| | Zal (1480 Izal) | | | | | | |
| | disinfectant giant | 31 | 6 | | — | 3 | 6 |
| | Zeasorb (1191 Stiefel) | | | | | | |
| | powder 2oz | 48 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | Zinamide (837 M5D) | | | | | | |
| | tablets 100 | 100 | 0ea | | — | 150 | 0 |
| | 500 | 450 | 0ea | | — | 675 | 0 |

## *AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS*

Abbey=**Abbey Perfumerie Co., Ltd.**, 76 City Road London, E.C.1. Clerkenwell 2971.

12 AEI=**A.E.I. Lamp and Lighting Co., Ltd.**, Melton Road, Leicester. Leicester 61531.

93 BJ=**Bateman-Jackson, Ltd.**, Lamb Street, Oldham, Lancs.

116 Benton=**T. L. Benton & Co., Ltd.**, 186 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.7. Archway 2216.

171 BLL=**Bristol Laboratories, Ltd.**, Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex. Feltham 3291.

243 CML=**Cellular Medicaments, Ltd.**, 128 High Street, Edgware, Middlesex. Edgware 5551.

324 Crookes=**Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.**, Telford, Moundsmill Estate, Basingstoke, Hants. Basingstoke 3212.

437 EW=**Evan Williams Beauty Aids, Ltd.**, 110 Hornsey Road, London, N.7. North 6623.

485 Fulford=**G. T. Fulford Co. (U.K.), Ltd.**, Cornwall Road, Hatch End, Middlesex, Hatch End 1055.

539 GY=**Green, Young & Co., Ltd.**, 6 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 2444.

593 Heinz=**H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd.**, Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex, Hayes 7757.

611 JH&S=**Joseph Hobson & Son, Ltd.**, Dantzig Brewery, Regent Street, Leeds, 2. Leeds 34838.

612 Hobson=**Tom E. Hobson, Ltd.**, 9 Elm Walk, Raynes Park, London, S.W.20.

644 Idris=**Idris, Ltd.**, White Hart Lane, London, N.17. Bowes Park 1200.

646 El=**E. Illingworth & Co. (Bradford), Ltd.**, Shelf Mills, Shelf, Yorks. Bradford 76261.

761 Lilia-White=**Lilia-White (Sales), Ltd.**, Charford Mills, Birmingham, 8. East 3831.

763 Linfield=**Linfield Laboratories, Ltd.**, 300 High Street, Dorking, Surrey. Dorking 3714.

773 LSL=**Lockwoods Sales, Ltd.**, 4 Savile Row, London, W.1. Regent 0373.

1070 Windsor=**Roberts Windsor, Ltd.**, 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1. City 1212.

1159 Solo=**Solo Orchards, Ltd.**, White Hart Lane, London, N.17. Bowes Park 1200.

1191 Stiefel=**Stiefel Laboratories (U.K.) Ltd.**, 14 James Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8201.

1207 Svedmed=**Svedmed**, 31 Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.

1214 Teasdale=**Teasdale Chlorodyne Co.**, Galen House, Grattan Road, Bradford. Bradford 33121.

1216 TCPL=**T.C.P. Ltd.**, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent. Sandwich 3511.

1342 Trimster=**Trimster Co., Ltd.**, Bowcourt, Westcott, Surrey. Westcott 246.

1537 Dirkham=**Dirkhams, Ltd.**, 19 St. Andrews Road, London, E.17. Larkswood 7359.

1538 Marcos=**Martyn's Cosmetics**, 337 Coldharbour Lane, London, S.W.9. Brixton 7220.

1539 BV=**Barnangens Vademecum, Ltd.**, Tribune Drive, Sittingbourne, Kent. Sittingbourne 3501.

1540 Tracey=**Tracey's Hair Foods**, 191 Treherne Road, Radford, Coventry. Coventry 87517.

1543 Irvine=**W. A. Irvine (Sales), Ltd.**, 26a Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 4011.

1544 Corre=**A. Corre & Son, Ltd.**, 30 Station Parade, Willesden Green, London, N.W.2. Gladstone 8814.

1546 Sheranel=**Sheranel, Ltd.**, Rodley, Leeds, Yorks. Pudsey 76683.

1547 STP=**Sudbury Technical Products, Ltd.**, Sudbury House, Tylney Road, Bromley, Kent. Widmore 1122.

1548 H of M=**House of Manhattan**, 9a New Bond Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 0729.

1549 Mathews=**Mathews Laboratories, Ltd.**, 3 Thane Villas, Holloway, London, N.7. North 3237.

1550 H&B=**Hollands & Blair, Ltd.**, Bensham Grove, Thornton Heath, Surrey. Livingstone 6581.

1551 PRM=**Parfums Revillon-Millot, Ltd.**, 47 Davies Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 2923.

# THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

**Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.**

**20 Carats** (350 Dana)
R Cologne 100cc 20 1ea 4 10ea 35 0
A perfume trial 2cc 57 0 14 0 8 3
3·5cc 7 9ea 1 10ea 13 6
7cc 13 1ea 3 2ea 22 9
14cc 16 11ea 4 1ea 29 6
18cc 29 1ea 7 1ea 50 9
35cc 48 2ea 11 9ea 84 0

**Andrews** (976 PS&T)
A liver salt 8oz 30 4 7 1 3 11

**Antilope** (Weil (960 ADP))
A parfum de toilette
2oz 21 0ea 5 1½ea 37 6
4oz 31 6ea 7 8ea 56 0
8oz 50 0ea 12 2ea 91 0
diffusette 2oz 23 6ea 5 9ea 42 0
3½oz 33 9ea 8 3ea 59 6
A Secret de Venus bath oil
bobines 12 66 0ea 16 1ea 120 0
1 5 6ea 1 4ea 10 0
¼oz 15 3ea 3 9ea 27 6
½oz 26 0ea 6 4ea 46 6
1oz 46 9ea 11 5ea 82 6
2oz 84 6ea 20 7ea 147 6
4oz 158 6ea 38 8ea 277 6

A **Bon Voyage** (350 Dana)
perfume trial 2cc 57 0 14 0 8 3
14cc 38 9ea 9 5ea 67 6
28cc 55 11ea 13 7ea 97 6

● **Bounce** (481 F&5)
hair-setting gel 4oz 37 6 9 4½ 5 6

A **Canoe** (350 Dana)
Cologne 55cc 10 1ea 2 5ea 17 6
110cc 16 7ea 4 0ea 28 11
250cc 30 1ea 7 4ea 52 6
470cc 54 6ea 13 3ea 95 0
perfume trial 2cc 57 0 14 0 8 3
3·5cc 7 9ea 1 10ea 13 6
7cc 13 1ea 3 2ea 22 9
14cc 16 11ea 4 1ea 29 6
10cc 22 1ea 5 4ea 38 6
20cc 38 9ea 9 5ea 67 6
40cc 60 2ea 14 8ea 105 0
93cc 101 10ea 24 9ea 177 6
talcum powder
85gr 5 8ea 1 5ea 9 11

**Cassandra** (Weil (960 ADP))
A 5ecret de Venus bath oil
bobines 12 66 0ea 16 1ea 120 0
1 5 6ea 1 4ea 10 0
¼oz 15 3ea 3 9ea 27 6
½oz 26 0ea 6 4ea 46 6
1oz 46 9ea 11 5ea 82 6
2oz 84 6ea 20 7ea 147 6
4oz 158 6ea 38 8ea 277 6

**Christy** (261 Christy)
A lanolin liquid 29 8 7 5 4 3

**Cidal** (121 Bibby)
A soap toilet 3doz 30 8 7 8 1 4
bath 2doz 33 3 8 4 2 2

A **Coronet** (121 Bibby)
soap toilet 6doz 36 3 9 1 9

**Cussons** (338 Cussons)
● Fascination talc 4721 20 6 5 1½ 3 0

**Cyclospasmol** (221 Camden)
R tablets 200mgm 50 21 2ea — 28 3
250 102 1ea — 136 1
D 100mgm
● **Cyclospasmol M** (221 Camden)
tablets 100 mgm 50 12 8ea — 16 11
250 58 10ea — 78 5

A **Dana** (350 Dana)
perfumes trio 2cc 14 3ea 3 8ea 24 9
red suede coffret
10·5cc 21 6ea 5 3ea 37 6

A **Eau de Fraicheur** (Weil (960 ADP))
toilet water 2oz 11 0ea 2 8ea 20 0
4oz 19 6ea 4 9ea 34 6
8oz 30 6ea 7 5ea 53 3

A **Emir** (350 Dana)
Cologne 55cc 10 1ea 2 5ea 17 6
110cc 16 7ea 4 0ea 28 11
225cc 30 1ea 7 4ea 52 6
445cc 54 6ea 13 3ea 95 0
880cc 90 5ea 22 1ea 157 9
perfume trial 2cc 57 0 14 0 8 3
3·5cc 7 9ea 1 10ea 13 6
7cc 13 1ea 3 2ea 22 9
14cc 16 11ea 4 1ea 29 6
15cc 22 1ea 5 4ea 38 6
26cc 38 9ea 9 5ea 67 6
50cc 60 2ea 14 8ea 105 0
93cc 101 10ea 24 9ea 177 6

**Feravol** (228 Carlton)
A syrup 4oz 39 0 — —
8oz 72 0 — —
80oz 42 6ea — —

*A* = Price advanced
*R* = Price reduced
● = New entry
*D* = Delete
*C* = Correction

C **Feravol-G** (228 Carlton)
syrup 4oz 45 0 — —
8oz 84 0 — —
80oz 43 6ea — —
tablets 60 40 0 — —
250 13 6ea — —
1000 35 0ea — —

● **Frazone** (731 Langford)
bath salts large — — 2 6

D Homocea (902 Numol)

A **Homocea** (812 M&PP)
ointment 25 0 6 3 3 7
48 0 12 0 7 0

**Jelco** (817 MP5) camera
● reflex U-8 zoom EE — — 699 10

**Mazda** (12 AEI)
A flash bulbs capless
No. 1 clear — — 9

R **Mysoline** (649 ICI)
suspension 100mils 43 0 — 5 4½
500mils 15 4ea — 23 0
tablets 0·25gm 30 54 6 — 6 10
100 10 8ea — 16 0
1000 92 6½ea — 138 10
with phenytoin †s4B
5praytabs 100 12 0ea — 18 0

**Noir** (Weil (960 ADP))
A Secret de Venus bath oil
bobines 12 66 0ea 16 1ea 120 0
1 5 6ea 1 4ea 10 0
¼oz 15 3ea 3 9ea 27 6
½oz 26 0ea 6 4ea
1oz 46 9ea 11 5ea
2oz 84 6ea 20 7ea
4oz 158 6ea 38 8ea

**Philishave** (977PE) electric shaver
● 5tatesman 121 0ea 30 2ea

**Pinaud** (984 Pinaud) (distributors 451 F&J)
R lipstick slimline 37 8 9 5

**Platine** (350 Dana)
R Cologne 100cc 20 1ea 4 10ea
A perfume trial 2cc 57 0 14 0
3·5cc 7 9ea 1 10ea
7cc 13 1ea 3 2ea
14cc 16 11ea 4 1ea

**Rentokil** (1047 Rentokil)
● Insectrol aerosol
20oz — —

● **Right Guard** (514 Gillette)
deodorant aerosol 43 1 10 9

**Scholl's (Dr.)** (1108 5MC)
● foot spray 52 0 13 0

**Silvikrin** (105 BTD)
● shampoo liquid
70cc 21 8 5 5
D bottle 24 10 6 2½

A **Tabu** (350 Dana)
Cologne 60cc 10 1ea 2 5ea
115cc 16 7ea 4 0ea
225cc 30 1ea 7 4ea
445cc 54 6ea 13 3ea
940cc 90 5ea 22 1ea
perfume trial 2cc 57 0 14 0
3·5cc 7 9ea 1 10ea
7cc 13 1ea 3 2ea
14cc 16 11ea 4 1ea
10cc 22 1ea 5 4ea
20cc 38 9ea 9 5ea
40cc 60 2ea 14 8ea
93cc 101 10ea 24 9ea
200cc 180 6ea 44 2ea
talcum powder 85gr. 5 8ea 1 5ea

A **Urodonal** (346 Dales) 60 0 15 0
144 0 36 0

**Zibeline** (Weil (960 ADP))
A parfum de toilette
2oz 21 0ea 5 1½ea
4oz 31 6ea 7 8ea
8oz 50 0ea 12 2ea
diffusette 2oz 23 6ea 5 9ea
3½oz 33 9ea 8 3ea
A 5ecret de Venus bath oil
bobines 12 66 0ea 16 1ea
1 5 6ea 1 4ea
¼oz 15 3ea 3 9ea
½oz 26 0ea 6 4ea
1oz 46 9ea 11 5ea
2oz 84 6ea 20 7ea
4oz 158 6ea 38 8ea

## *AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS*

481 F&5=**French & Scott, Ltd.**, 1a Downs Park, London, E.8. Clissold 5307.
843 ML=**Miles Laboratories, Ltd.**, 5toke Court, Poges, Bucks. Farnham Common 2151.
887 New Era=**New Era Laboratories, Ltd.**, 87 Hill, London, E.C.1. Chancery 1481.



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